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No. 2192.

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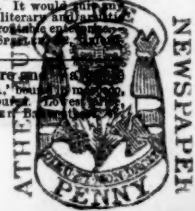
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LITERATURE

A Learned Commendation of the Politique Lawes of England, written in Latine. By the Learned and Right Honourable Master Fortescue, Knight, Lord Chancellor of England, in the Time of Henrie the Sixt, and translated into English by Robert Mulcaster, 1599. (Wight & Norton.)

Origines Juridicales. By Sir William Dugdale, Kt. Third Edition, with Additions, 1680. (Wilkinson, Dring & Harper.)

A Discourse on the Study of the Laws. By the Hon. Roger North. Now first printed from the Original MS. in the Hargrave Collection, with Notes and Illustrations by a Member of the Inner Temple, 1824. (Baldwyn.)

RATHER more than two centuries ago, the law (never, even in its most amiable moods, favourably disposed to lawyers) amused itself and provided materials for the amusement of posterity by vituperating the whole brood of judges, counsellors, attorneys and other practitioners of legal chicanery with unusual vehemence, in broadsides, pamphlets and strong volumes, over which the antiquary of the nineteenth century is apt to laugh till his sides ache. In his 'Rod for the Lawyers' the sour and indiscreet Mr. William Cole roundly charged the followers of the law with sucking the rich, despoiling the poor, preying on widows, and robbing the fatherless. Isaiah had foretold the iniquities of the London lawyers of the seventeenth century of the Christian era when he exclaimed, "Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievousness that they have prescribed." The commissioners of the Great Seal, the judges of the common-law courts, the coif-wearing sergeants and the long-robed quibblers of the four law-colleges were the very persons whom the prophet had in his eye when he spoke of those who "turn aside the needy from judgment, and take away the right from the poor of my people." Mr. William Cole was in a position to prove that the judges and barristers, together with "the rest of their rabble"—creatures who did nothing whatever for the good of the commonwealth—devoured annually seven and a half millions of the national wealth: and after reviewing the proofs and results of their insatiable rapacity, the censor recommended that "a rare piece of justice" should be performed by the conversion of "the Inns of Court or dens of thieves into hospitals" for the relief of the wretches whom the lawyers had reduced to beggary. Society read Mr. Cole's attack upon the doers of evil, and whilst admitting that it was altogether innocent of exaggeration recognized the substantial justice of its reflections. The implement was, perhaps, used immoderately, but the rod was made of proper twigs, and laid upon the right backs.

Whilst 'A Rod for the Lawyers' was still new in literature, that nice and moderate critic of his neighbours' frailties, John Rogers, "an unfained servant of Christ" and chief oracle of the Fifth-Monarchy-men, put forth his 'Sagrir, or, Domesday Drawing Nigh: with Thunder and Lightning to Lawyers,'—a treatise which, besides other singular discoveries, demonstrated that the Long Vacation was nothing more than a contrivance whereby the lawyers aimed rather at further enrichment than intellectual recreation. The great holiday of the legal profession was nothing else than a period during which the territorial gentry and honest yeomanry of the commonwealth were maliciously permitted

to desist for several weeks from exhausting litigations and to look after their productive enterprises, in order that they might gather means wherewith to satisfy the exactions of counsel and attorneys. "As tyrants," urged the Fifth-Monarchy enthusiast, "they give a breathing-time to torment afresh: and such tyrants are the worst of all, as was Nero, Commodus, Tiberius. See how men deal with their bottles, letting them stand under the tap till they be well filled, and then hang them up: and so have these done with the free commoners of England, and with the faithfullest subjects: as sponges are let alone awhile to lie a-soaking till they have sucked in some good store of water, and then they are squeezed out again; so do these lawyers let men alone all their vacation-time till they can gather up more money for them, and then comes the Term to squeeze them again." The lawyers, of course, either laughed disdainfully or exclaimed angrily at the injustice of this representation; but the facts from which the censor drew his conclusion were so notorious that simple folk again sided with satire against law. It was undeniable that the terms were arranged with considerate care for the agricultural industries, and that when the courts were closed and lawyers became idle on the approach of Midsummer, suitors went to the country to get in their hay, garner their crops, and gather up the fruits and rents of the land. It was no less indisputable that when clients had thus filled their barns and pockets they returned to town, and spent in Westminster Hall prodigious sums of hard-earned pelf, which, but for the necessities and ruinous demands of litigation, they might have stored against seasons of adversity.

The lawyers, however, were not the only workers who lay idle in the long vacation, and yearned for the opening of Michaelmas term as a time for the renewal of profitable industry, or, as the satirists preferred to call it, legalized plunder. Nor were suitors the only affluent or needy persons who towards the close of the great annual holiday flocked to town, to relieve themselves of their superfluous riches, or fight their way downwards to a lower degree of impoverishment. How far the Law Courts influenced the life of the capital so long as they were held in Her Majesty's Tower, history is no less silent than she was until the other day concerning their occupancy of quarters in the old feudal stronghold; but it is certain that from the date of their first establishment in Westminster Hall they were an important element in the life of old London, and that they grew in power and influence with the growth of ages until the town might have been said to go to sleep when the temple of justice was closed, and to wake up again on each re-opening of its gates. Scarcely had the law-colleges been planted in the western suburb, when they became fashionable seminaries for the education of the youth of our nobility and gentry; and before the later decades of the fifteenth century, when the undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge were for the most part the sons of small yeomen, tenant farmers and artisans, the boys of our gentle families, when they received any learned education at all, acquired it in the Inns of Chancery, which were appropriated to junior and in some cases almost infantile scholars, and in those four superior Colleges which, in consideration of the courtly arts taught in them and the characteristic courtliness of its aristocratic members, came to be designated Inns of Court. "And to speake upryghtlye," says Sir John Fortescue, circ. 1463, in the 'De Laudibus,' "there is in those greater innes, yea, and in the lesser to, beside the

studie of the lawes, as it were an university or schoole of commendable qualitties requisite for noble men. There they learn to sing, and to exercise themselves in all kinds of harmonye. There also they practise danning, and other noblemen's pastimes, as they used to doo which are brought up in the king's house. On the working dayes, the most of them apply themselves unto the studye of the lawe, and on the holye dayes to the studye of holye Scripture; and out of the tyme of divine service, to the reading of Chronicles. For their indeed are virtues studied and vices exiled. So that, for the endowment of vertue, and the abandoning of vice, Knights and Barrons, with other states and noblemen of the realme, place children in those innes, though they desire not to have them learned in the lawes, nor to lue by the practise thereof, but only upon their father's allowance." In fact, the Inns became the fashionable university of feudal England, and its chief colleges were the Temples, pleasantly situated on the margin of the river, Lincoln's Inn standing in the western extremity of the capital, and Gray's Inn, which, originally planted in the open fields, even so late as the days of Addison and Sir Roger, prided itself on the salubrity of its country air and the picturesque of the rural prospect commanded by its terrace and backward windows.

Had the Inns constituted the whole of the legal system of the metropolis, and had they been nothing more than a flourishing university for gentle youth, old London, like Oxford or Cambridge at the present time, would have been greatly affected by the presence or absence of the students, and would have been found, in its western quarters, brisk and noisy during term,—tranquil and drowsy during vacation. But the school, notwithstanding its importance, was only a subordinate feature of the system, which comprised the courts where cases were tried, the homes of the judicial chiefs, and the numerous population of working or "ornamental" barristers who plied the forensic vocation in Westminster Hall or lived in sumptuous idleness within their respective colleges. Alike in Henry the Eighth's, Elizabethan, and Stuart London, the Inns-of-court men were the rulers of society. Having no less intimate relations with the royal circle than with the commercial magnates of the town, and comprising a strong proportion of the men most eminent in the State for wealth, learning, rank and wit, they were a connecting link between Court and City, and gave laws to each on questions of politics, dress, taste, art. The fashions of masculine attire and equestrian equipage changed at the will of the Brummells and D'Orsays of the four Inns, whose humours were obeyed by poets and musicians no less servilely than by tailors and bootmakers. Theatrical managers and actors received from the Inns the patronage which brought them full houses, or the derision which gave them empty benches.

And whilst the legal population was thus omnipotent over the diversions of the town, the law courts were scarcely less notable as sources of social diversion than as places of litigious contention. To understand the amusement and mental stimulus which they afforded our ancestors, the reader must realize the conditions of social existence when the printing-press was either unborn or only in its infancy, and when Parliament sate only for short periods and after irregular intervals of dispersion, and when its debates were circumscribed by vigilant authority and jealously withheld from publication. Just as our forefathers, in the days before free journalism and parliamentary

government, went to Paul's Cross for religious instruction qualified with political news, they went to Westminster Hall for gossip as well as justice, for public intelligence no less than for legal decisions. Alike in feudal days and throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Hall during term was the daily lounging-ground of quidnuncs and idlers, people of fashion and men of business, who entered its great north door to see and hear the world more often than to stare at the judges of the three tribunals, who sat—not in chambers built out from the Hall, but—in open courts, where they were perched aloft on elevated benches, conspicuous to each other and the crowd, even as they may be still seen in Ned Ward's 'London Spy' and Gravelot's familiar drawing of the interior of the grand chamber on the first day of term. The Chancery and King's Bench were stationed at the extreme end of the place, opposite the great door, near which, in the north-western corner, the sergeants wrangled and caught bronchitis before the Justices of the Common Pleas. Sempstresses, booksellers, fruiterers, sold their wares at stalls ranged along the side nearest the river; whilst the Judges too often sold injustice to the highest bidder from their official lofts. The rafters of the ancient roof and blackened walls were enlivened with dusty banners and moth-eaten antients; and passing to and fro was a continual stream of London residents and country sight-seers, who made a clamorous hubbub under the seats of justice as they exchanged greetings with friends newly arrived from Paul's Alley or the Tower. If any of the sight-seers conceived a desire for more substantial refreshments than could be bought at the fruiterers' stalls, they had only to adjourn to one of three taverns that plied a brisk trade beneath the very roof of the Hall, and under titles which respect for austere readers forbids us to put on this page. At any one of these hostleries the holiday-maker could get a dinner or dram of strong drink ere he went over the way for a look at the "lively effigies" and catafalques of the Abbey.

So long as the lawyers retained their old social preponderance in London, their presence in town made what is now-a-days called "the season." The new poems and plays, the novel fashions and toys, were brought out during "term." The day on which the lawyers re-assembled and the law courts were re-opened after the long recess, was the opening of a new calendar—the day on which the town began another year of existence; and, long after the legal profession had lost much of its social pre-eminence, the opening of Michaelmas Term was celebrated with a pompous splendour, which recalled to antiquaries and historians the way in which the law asserted its grandeur in feudal England.

In accordance with feudal taste the lawyers of olden time delighted in public processions; and other legal dignitaries, besides the Chancellor, were occasionally attended from their residences to Westminster Hall by glittering retinues. Describing the grand array of lawyers and gentlemen unlearned in the law, who attended Sir Henry Montague to Westminster on November 14, 1616, on his elevation to the chiefship of the King's Bench, Dugdale says, "First went on foot the young gentlemen of the Inner Temple; after them barristers according to their seniority; next, the officers of the King's Bench; then the said Chief Justice himself on horseback, in his robes; the Earl of Huntingdon on his right hand, and the Lord Willoughby, of Eresby, on his left; with above fifty knights and gentlemen of quality following." Sir Henry rode a horse: but it had for-

merly been the rule for Justices of the King's Bench to ride on mules, when making a State progress to Westminster,—a custom derived from times when the holders of high judicial posts were usually ecclesiastics. "It is reported," says Dugdale, "that John Whiddon, a Justice of this court, was the first of the Judges who rode to Westminster Hall on a horse or gelding, for before that time they rode on mules." The last Chief Justice to receive the honour of a public procession was Lord Tenterden, who was attended to the House of Lords in 1827 by a strong muster of the bar.

It was a mule, the animal alike typical of clerical humility and clerical tenacity of purpose, that Wolsey used to ride from old York House (Whitehall) to Westminster,—sitting on a saddle fitted with housings of crimson velvet and gilt stirrups. Clad in scarlet or crimson, with a tippet of sumptuous sables on his shoulders, and holding in his hand the doctored orange which served him for a vinaigrette, the superb ecclesiastic was habitually attended from his residence to his court by the pole-bearers and noble footmen, whose magnificent attire roused the envious animosities of the old nobility; and on the grand openings of term the cardinal-chancellor delighted the populace and infuriated his enemies by an ostentation that was absolutely regal. Unable to surpass, no subsequent holder of the seals attempted to equal Wolsey's official gorgeousness; but Hatton in Elizabeth's time, and Francis Bacon in the days of James the First, gladdened the lawyers and the crowd by the gallant state with which they opened term. When Francis Bacon rode from Gray's Inn to Westminster on the first day of Trinity, upon gaining custody of the great seal, he wore a suit of purple satin, and was attended by Prince Charles, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Privy Seal, and a long procession of earls and barons, knights and gentlemen, as well as by the judges, and customary crowd of lawyers. The cavalcade consisted of more than two hundred horsemen.

As carriages became more general the fashion grew for Chancellors and ancient lawyers to exhibit themselves to the multitude in ponderous coaches drawn by four or six horses; and during the Commonwealth the judges and leaders of the bar were so seldom seen in mounted processions, that they were represented by scandal-mongers as having completely lost their skill in equestration. It was averred that the Chancery and the three Common-law courts did not contain a score of legal personages who could gallop over a mile or two of rough country without coming to grief; and when Serjeant Glynne, to the vivid delight of his political foes, was flung from the saddle into the London mud in the sight of a dense multitude of spectators and of the legal cavalcade that contributed to the pomp of Charles the Second's coronation, the accident would have confirmed the public in its erroneous misjudgment of the lawyers, had the latter not recently demonstrated their equestrian propensity, and freed themselves from an unmerited imputation by reviving the old cavalcades. On October 23, 1660, Pepys saw "Lord Chancellor Hyde and all the judges riding on horseback, and going to Westminster Hall, it being the first day of term"; but Aubrey tells us that on Sir Robert Hyde's death in 1665, the legal cavalcade was again replaced by a procession of carriages, in the arrangements for ceremonious openings of term. Once again, however, the chief lawyers of the kingdom accompanied their Chancellor on horseback to Westminster, under circumstances and with results which Roger North's graphic pen has preserved from oblivion. The holder of the seals was Shaftesbury, who, on springing to the

woolsack in 1673, wished to show the Londoners that, though he might be the worst lawyer of the town, he was the expertest horseman in all the four Inns:—

"His lordship" (Roger North says in the *Examen*) "had an early fancy, or rather freak, the first day of the term (when all the officers of law, King's counsel, and judges used to wait upon the Great Seal to Westminster) to make his procession on horseback, as in old time the way was, when the coaches were not so rife. And accordingly, the judges were spoken to, to get horses, as they and all the rest did, by borrowing and hiring, and so equipped themselves with black foot-cloths, in the best manner they could; and divers of the nobility, as usual, in compliment and honour to a new Lord Chancellor, attended also in their equipments. Upon notice in town of this cavalcade, all the show company took their places at windows and balconies, with the Foot Guard in the streets, to partake of the fine sight; and, being once well settled for the march, it moved, as the design was, stately along. But when they came to straits and interruptions, for want of gravity in the beasts, and too much in the riders, there happened some curvetting, which made no little disorder. Judge Twisden, to his great affliction and the consternation of his grave brethren, was laid along in the dirt; but all, at length, arrived safe, without loss of life or limb in the service. This accident was enough to divert the like frolic for the future, and the very next term after, they fell to their coaches as before. I do not mention this as any way evil in itself, but only as a levity and an ill-judged action—for so it appeared to be in respect to the perpetual flux of solemn customs and forms that will happen in the succession of ages, not reducible back to antiquity nor needing so to be; which makes usages that are most fitting in one time appear ridiculous in another. As here, the setting grave men, used only to coaches, upon the *manège* on horseback, only for the variety of show, to make men wonder and children sport, with hazard to most, mischief to some, and terror to all, was very impertinent, and must end, as it did, in *ridicule*."

With Shaftesbury's triumph and Twisden's fall the lawyers' cavalcade perished from existing institutions; but Roger North's racy narrative will for ever keep alive the memory of one of the most piquant anecdotes in the annals of the law. So long as he lived, poor Judge Twisden never heard the last of the story of his unlucky tumble, which was ere long surpassed in drollery but not pushed out of favour by what Roger North hotly called "the foolish lie of the rhinoceros,"—which foolish lie slanderously represented to Charles the Second's liegees that the keeper of that sovereign's somewhat tarnished conscience, Francis North, had amused himself by riding about the City on the back of the rhinoceros which was just then occasioning the Londoners intense excitement.

If the reader were to imagine that on arriving at Westminster Hall the Chancellor found no legal personages qualified to receive him on entering the north gate, he would do injustice to the organizers of the ancient pomp. In anticipation of the arrival of the supreme chief of the legal profession, the Serjeants stationed themselves at the north-west end of the hall, with their backs turned to their Court of Common Pleas and their faces looking towards the eastern wall. Thus standing in single file, they awaited the coming of the Judges, who entered in order of rank,—first, the Lord Chancellor and his subordinate judges and officers; next, the Justices of the King's Bench; then, the Judges of the Common Pleas; and, lastly, the Barons of the Exchequer. On passing the wearers of the coif, the Chancellor shook each Serjeant by the hand, saying as he did so, "How d'ye do, brother? I wish you a good term." Having performed these courtesies to the Serjeants, the Chancellor and his officers passed on to the Chancery at the southern end

of the Hall. Following the example of the Chancellor, each Judge of King's Bench greeted each Serjeant on his way up to the Court of King's Bench; and in like manner, the Judges of the Common Pleas, before turning into the Serjeants' peculiar court, accosted the Serjeants one by one. Lastly, the Barons of the Exchequer approached, and shook hands with the Serjeants who did not enter the Common Pleas, until the last knot of judges had wheeled round, and marched out of the hall into their adjacent Court of Exchequer.

The various courses which the Chancellor's procession has taken in successive generations through the streets of the capital may be seen with sufficient exactness from an enumeration of some of the various residences occupied by holders of the seals during more than three hundred years. The progress from Wolsey's old York House, subsequently called Whitehall, to Westminster Palace, was never tedious, though the greatest ingenuity was displayed in rendering it as long as possible. Whilst Gardiner held the seals the cavalcade started from Winchester House, Southwark. The last of the clerical Lord Keepers lived in the Westminster Deanery, so near the Hall that it would have been absurd for him to have maintained the mounted procession, which he was unjustly ridiculed for relinquishing. Sir Thomas More lived at Chelsea, Lord Chancellor Audley in Aldgate, Wriothesley in Holborn, Rich in Great St. Bartholomew's, and Christopher Hatton on Holborn Hill. Whether Sir Thomas Bromley ever inhabited York House, Strand, is unknown; but it is certain that all the other holders of the seals from Heath to Francis Bacon inclusive resided in that famous and picturesque palace on the river side. Coventry resided in Durham House, Strand, in which thoroughfare the seal had its abode longer than in any other street of the town. Until his flight from London to York Lord Keeper Littleton lived in Exeter House, Strand. Dorset House, Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, was Lord Chancellor Clarendon's residence, until he migrated to his regal palace and ruin in St. James's parish. Shaftesbury, during his Chancellorship, inhabited Keeper Littleton's former abode, Exeter House, Strand. It was from Lord Nottingham's house in Great Queen Street that the seal was stolen in King Charles the Second's time, in which thoroughfare, then a street of the highest fashion, Lord Keeper Guildford resided. The unenviably-famous Lord Chancellor Jeffreys—a zealous courtier though an egregious ruffian—had his abode in Duke Street, within a stone's throw of the residence of a very dissimilar chief of the law—our present Lord Chancellor. In the days of Somers, Wright, Cowper and Harcourt, the legal processions started from Powis House, or, as it was subsequently christened, Newcastle House, in the north-west corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Lord Henley lived in Grosvenor Square after leaving Lincoln's Inn Fields. Hill Street, Berkeley Square, furnished Lord Camden with a residence, and Lord Apsley (Lord Chancellor Bathurst), after making his first state-progress to Westminster Hall from Dean Street, Soho, took the seal with him to his new mansion of Apsley House—a residence whose later story is not likely to be soon forgotten. On the migration of the lawyers from Lincoln's Inn fields to pure air and green fields north of Holborn, the Great Seal for a long term of years tarried chiefly in the "old law quarter"—in Ormond Street, with Hardwicke and Thurlow, in Russell Square with Alexander Wedderburn, and in Bedford Square with Lord Eldon, who subsequently carried the "pestiferous lump of metal" to Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, from all which places, and others, to mention which

would be wearisome, the lawyers of past generations have been wheeled in state to Westminster.

The cavalcade, it is needless to observe, has never been revived since Shaftesbury's freak covered it with ridicule; but the procession of coaches is still maintained in the line of equipages by which the chiefs of the law are conveyed, on the first day of Michaelmas Term, to Westminster Hall from the Chancellor's residence, after they have partaken of breakfast at a much later hour than the usual dinner-time of a judge in the Plantagenet period. The streets are no longer thronged with an eager multitude, pressing against the lines of a military guard in their desire to get a glimpse of the Judges; but the first day of Michaelmas Term always draws a considerable crowd to Westminster Hall—a throng comprising a large element of the promiscuous idlers of the streets, but composed chiefly of persons directly or not remotely interested in the dignity of the law. The junior barristers are present in strong force, with girlish-looking wives or bright-eyed sisters on their arms; and, as the Judges walk from their carriages and up the Hall to their respective Courts, bystanders, familiar with the customs of the day, may form a fair notion of the feelings entertained for each of them by the general public and the bar from the cordiality or faintness of the cheers which greet him. The new Judges receive the loudest plaudits, from the general sympathy with newly-achieved success and also from the special enthusiasm of the many private friends who congregate to see them walk for the first time amongst the chiefs of their profession. Judges who are neither old nor young in office attract comparatively little attention; but from the hum and hubbub on either side the avenue may be gathered indications of the quality and fervour of the regard in which they are held by the assembly. For the judicial veterans, however—the men who have retained their original mental clearness and vigour whilst travelling far down the vale whose bottom is concealed by mists—there are warmer acclamations, varying in loudness and heartiness in proportion as the objects of the applause are thought to have done good service to the State.

Such a gathering will take place at Westminster next Tuesday; and circumstances concur to create an expectation that it will be of more than ordinary magnitude. The nearness of Lord Hatherley's residence, in Great George Street, to Westminster Palace will tend to concentrate two assemblies—the crowd of humbler gazers, who on such occasions surround the Chancellor's mansion to stare at his guests' equipages, and the superior multitude, who collect in the Hall to cheer the Judges. The great popularity of the gracious and finetured gentleman who at the present crisis holds the seals will certainly draw around him an unusual congregation of well-wishers on the day of his official triumph. Moreover, many persons, whom a reasonable dislike of the discomforts of a public crowd has for years caused to keep away from Westminster on the first day of Michaelmas Term, will be brought to the Hall next Tuesday by the consideration that the venerable building will not witness many more of the ancient demonstrations. Soon the lawyers will vacate the quarter which they have occupied for centuries; and, fifty years hence, the white-haired counsel or octogenarian solicitor will find pleasure in telling his grandchildren that he saw the Judges march up Westminster Hall when Lord Hatherley was Chancellor. But, though Tuesday will occasion pleasurable excitement and jubilant riot, it will also give rise to mournful reflections. If

the Marble Chair is occupied by one whom men of all parties delight to honour, there is a judicial seat made vacant by the recent death of one whom men of all shades of opinion combined to love; and not a few persons, after the applause for the Chancellor has subsided, will think tenderly of the Lord Justice who has gone away.

The History and Description of Leeds Castle, Kent. By Charles Wykeham Martin, M.P. (Nichols & Sons.)

WHEN the late Duchess of Northumberland (now nearly half a century ago) wrote a history of the noblest of her residences, Alnwick Castle, and illustrated what she wrote, the lady set an example which, as far as we know, has rarely, if ever, been followed. Such a work is a duty; for the old royal or noble houses of England are a part of our history, and the possessors are bound to preserve and keep up the record. A proprietor of an historical mansion may not, indeed, have the ability to compile its story; but he must have, if he be not entirely mindless, the faculty of making notes of what may come to his knowledge respecting it, and thus furnish materials for some better-endowed man of his line to tell the story in its fullness.

Mr. Wykeham Martin seems to have done both—that is, to have made notes, and out of them to have told his story. His ancestor, Gen. Martin, left 30,000*l.* simply to restore the dilapidated old castle—a work which was honestly and efficiently carried out by the writer's father. If the testator could but see how this restoration is nobly supplemented by this complete history of the ancient edifice, his spirit would certainly be conscious of a new gladness.

We had feared that the age of folio local histories had died out, but this noble volume re-assures us. It will take its place among old folio topographies like a brilliant young peer in a house of ancient lords. It is superbly printed; this was a certain result, the press from which it issues being that of the publishers, and it is as superbly illustrated. If the photographic plates had been printed by the new process, they would last as long as the type. As it is, we think of the Manchester photographs, and tremble.

The author has executed his work none the less efficiently for its being a labour of love. Mr. Martin writes with the modesty of a man who knows what he can *not* do, and he fully acknowledges every source wherefrom he has derived help. All his authorities, too, are duly recorded. They vary from those of the highest value to those of none at all, including Miss Strickland, whose industry is so respectable, but whose historical worth is not to be described by a critic who has any chivalrous gallantry at the point of his pen.

The story of Leeds Castle is the story of a thousand years, for it was when the second Ethelbert was King of Kent that the pickaxe struck the first stroke to prepare the way for its foundations. Since then, it has undergone something of the process of the now mythic knife, which first had a new handle and afterwards a new blade. It has belonged to the crown, to nobles, and to simple gentlemen. Its history is national, social, political and religious. In narrating it, perhaps Mr. Wykeham Martin goes a little too far a-field, as, indeed, he himself intimates. Some ingenuity was required, for instance, to connect the story of this castle with the Siege of Gibraltar and the red-hot shot which one of the gallant Martins assisted in firing from the Rock at the famous floating batteries.

On the other hand, some of the best known

portions of the story of this once famous castle are told with a certain departure from ancient fashions. We all know that Lady Badlesmere, who was then the lady of its lord, held it against Isabella, the Queen Consort, who sorely desired to obtain admission, but against whom, my lord being absent in the North on ugly business against the crown, Lady Badlesmere turned the key. We think that the author hardly renders justice to a woman who was as brave at Leeds Castle as Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, was in the defence of Latham. Her lord came to grief thereby, for as he publicly approved of his wife's stout, though ultimately unavailing, defence, when he fell into Edward's hands he was put to death. Mr. Wykeham Martin says that Lord Badlesmere was beheaded, and that his head was placed on one of the gates of the city of Canterbury. This lord, however, is sometimes accounted as the first of the few lords who have been hanged, and that he opened the line which was afterwards occupied by Mortimer, Stourton, and last by Ferrars.

In other of the author's statements we find slips that denote a lack of revision. Thus we are told that a certain portrait of Sir Henry Guilford was "painted by Holbein, in 1527." Mr. Wykeham Martin subsequently states that this same portrait "was etched by Holbein, in 1647!" which would make Holbein as wonderful an old man as Old Parr himself. The author adds, in a note, that he "is indebted to Mr. J. G. Nichols for many of these particulars." But in such particulars Mr. Nichols is far too well instructed to have committed such an error. A serious want of precision, however, is here manifest, for Holbein could not have etched Sir Henry's portrait even a hundred years before 1647, as he was then lying in a London churchyard.

With this exception, there is nothing but unqualified praise to be awarded to a volume which reflects the utmost honour on the author. We only wish that all possessors of such houses would follow, or collect materials that others may follow, his useful and laudable example.

Three Thousand Miles through the Rocky Mountains. By A. K. McClure. (Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.; London, Trübner & Co.)

THE Far West, in any of its aspects past or present, never palls on readers of the old or new world. The Pacific Railway, in admirable working order, as the passengers of to-day report, has abolished the coach-route, and substituted Palace Cars for the rough perils of border travel. The change is, however, quite new; the past is still so fresh that all recitals are welcome, and the descriptions of the wilderness will long be read. Mr. McClure, a Pennsylvanian, has found it worth while to chronicle a trip with his wife to San Francisco and back, which ended only last year, and therefore no longer represents the actual state of affairs. He is an Eastern man of little experience, and his book is the republication of the letters of a common newspaper-writer, but it is precisely in this respect that it will be read even as a supplement to the works of more popular authors.

It is useful as the open statement of the impressions which the filling up of the Far West make on such men as Mr. McClure. As an Easterner he is as much struck with the aspect of western progress, with its rude phenomena, as any one can be from the old country. Eastern America has long been settling down, and had it not been for the influx of Irish and Germans into the Atlantic cities, it would have presented the staid appearance of

an old population. The Pennsylvanian was little prepared for the ready energy with which a prairie town is run up without careful preparation and deliberation. The blackguardism of the early occupants in its full reality is novel to his perceptions, notwithstanding all his reading. Judge Lynch and vigilance committees come unwelcome to his law-abiding habits, but he bears testimony to the gradual purification of society by the influence of its better constituents. If anything is calculated to inspire confidence in the improving effects of civilization it is this rapid regeneration of the mining and gambling settlements. In London or in New York we may be disheartened by an overgrowing mass of proletarianism, which appears to resist our efforts; but on the prairie we find this proletarianism mastered in detail, and quickly dissolved.

The quick growth of Denver and other cities appeared to be quite tropical to Mr. McClure. Such things must be seen to be understood, and yet we have this work going on in our own quiet island. The watering-place lounge, who would take the trouble to leave the beach and bathing-machines, may see a rapid colonization going on in Cleveland, Furness and South Wales. Middlesbrough, Barrow, Fleetwood, and many other towns, are very respectable creations in the wilderness, although a rabbit-warren is not on so large a scale as a prairie.

Mr. McClure, as a matter of course, gives the usual outside opinions as to the Mormons. He had his "interview" with Brigham Young; but he acknowledges Young would not be drawn out. He consoles himself by a denouncement of the prostitution of Salt Lake City, and the misery of the women, of which his own pages afford matter of contradiction. The consideration of polygamy by an outsider is very much like that of dancing by a Mussulman. The latter is not to be unpersuaded of his own intimate conviction that every woman he sees dancing is debauched in mind and body. Mr. McClure adds nothing to our knowledge of Mormonism.

As a typical Yankee, he not only wrote letters to the *New York Tribune* and the *Franklin Repository* as to his movements and sensations, but he exercised his privileges as an American citizen; yet an American General was too much for him, but did not pay him in his own coin. Being detained in Denver City for above a month, because there were Indians on the road, and the stage could not start, he telegraphed to General Augur for some of the 5,000 men under his command to hasten forward and protect the traveller. For this telegram our writer had to pay, and also for the General's telegram in return, which is stated to have been "a speech," and to have cost 18 dols. 6 cents. Mr. McClure did not trouble the General again, although the latter in his speech favoured him with the luxury of a disquisition on the obstinacy of army-contractors, who were preventing him from moving his army into the upper country.

The portions of Mr. McClure's book which will be read with interest by many are those referring to the state of mining in Colorado, now that country is attracting so much attention here and in the States. He joins in the general testimony to the vast mineral wealth of Colorado, and he describes the consequences of indiscriminate share-speculation in starting companies and building mills without adequate attention to the proper conduct of mining. These claims and establishments, over-weighted with share capitals, remain as incumbrances in the country, discouraging legitimate operations. The immigration of Chinese will very likely

have a favourable effect in reducing the cost of labour and in increasing production.

Our traveller's way back took him through Montana, another rich mining country. He bears testimony to the efforts of the Roman Catholics to establish their missions in these territories. He says their priests came first, and teachers with their priests; so that they are educating fully one-half of the children who are educated at all. As Mr. McClure passed over other portions of country than the beaten route, his book will be found useful as a guide to the traveller.

Handy-Book of Rules and Tables for Verifying Dates with the Christian Era. By John J. Bond, Assistant-Keeper of the Public Records. (Bell & Daldy.)

THE author's object has been, to give an enumeration of the modes of defining and reckoning dates in various countries, and at the same time to furnish an explanation of the manner in which the modern European Calendar has been constructed; so that the student of history may be able, when acquainted with the date of any event, according to the system of the age and country in which it happened, to reduce it by an arithmetical process to the proper date according to what is called "the Christian Era." Accustomed as we are to write "A.D. 1869," and the like, we are, perhaps, a little apt to forget the difficulties which had to be overcome before the modern era was brought to its present satisfactory form. By the common consent of mankind the heavenly bodies have always been the ultimate referees in matters of time; the savage counting merely by "moons," while civilized man, with a more enlarged intellect and more means and appliances for observation, has, sooner or later, adopted the more practically useful method of reckoning by the sun. Much confusion must have been occasioned from a mistaken idea that the lunar time was a natural division of the solar, just as the revolution of the minute-hand of a watch is a definite fraction of that of the hour-hand. But even when it was understood that the motions of the two most conspicuous heavenly bodies were independent of one another, there was a good deal to be got over with regard to the revolution of the sun himself. The observations of astronomers having been directed, among other things, to the task of determining the length of a day, that is to say, the period between two successive times at which the sun attains a given point—say his greatest altitude,—it was found in course of time that the sun's year contained, not 365 such days exactly, as had been once supposed, but 365 days and something more. On the supposition that this "something more" was six hours, or a quarter of a day, Julius Caesar, in order to prevent the error from accumulating indefinitely, ordered that an additional day should be inserted every fourth year, after the sixth of the kalends of March; whence we have the word "bissexile," or "doubling the sixth." In modern times the intercalary day is placed at the end of February. So far we have only mentioned what every educated person knows; but the full development of the modern rule of "leap-year," simple as it is, is less familiar than might be expected. The error (so to speak) of the sun is, in fact, not exactly six hours, but about eleven minutes and twelve seconds less. It follows that, instead of getting in advance of the true time, as the world had done before Caesar's reform, we got behind it,—by slow degrees, it is true, but sufficiently to be about ten days in arrear of the true solar date in the year 1582. To remedy this error the "New Style" was introduced by Pope Gregory the

Thirteenth, and was gradually adopted by most European countries, though England held out for the "Old Style" till 1752, by which time she had got eleven days in arrear; and Russia still maintains the Julian method, and is now about twelve days wrong. The error was corrected in England by leaving out eleven days after the 2nd of September, 1752, so that the day which would popularly have been called the 3rd was ordered by law to be styled the 14th.

It will easily be perceived, however, that such a correction was merely a remedy for past error. In order to provide for the future, it was laid down under the Gregorian system that there should be no 29th of February on the hundredth years (as 1800, 1900, &c.); but as this, again, would have led into an opposite error, which would have become appreciable in course of time, it was further provided that every four-hundredth year should be a leap-year. The mode of ascertaining leap-year is therefore simple enough: *Rule*.—If the date is exactly divisible by 4, there is a leap-year. *Exception*.—If it is divisible by 100, there is no leap-year. *Exception to the Exception*.—If it is divisible by 400, there is a leap-year. It is, of course, plain that further adjustment will be necessary in time; but it is equally plain that any mathematician can calculate the successive rectifications for millions of years if he should think it worth while to do so. It is not difficult to account for the reluctance of reformed England and patriarchal Russia to adopt a change, however useful, that came from the Council of Trent! Mr. Bond gives a very comprehensive account of the eras and modes of reckoning adopted by various nations and sanctioned by various creeds, mentioning the peculiarities of each, and laying down rules for reducing them to the Christian era. Thus we have the Mohammedan and the Chinese; both lunar, and the latter adopting the cycle of sixty years, of which each has a separate name, as the months of the year have with us. The Mundane era, Mr. Bond tells us, has been stated to commence at no less than 140 different dates. The Fasi era, which is extensively used in India, seems to be omitted, unless it appears under some other name. The list of regnal years of English sovereigns is an important feature to Englishmen at least; that of the sovereigns of Wales can scarcely be of much value, and it is probably of questionable authenticity. The book contains other miscellaneous lists; some, no doubt, useful enough. That of the district registries of the Court of Probate must surely have got in by some accident. Learned as this work undoubtedly is, it might be much improved by clearer explanation and more methodical treatment. We wish the inexperienced reader well through it; but in common humanity we must advise him not to touch the Preface till he has mastered the rest of the book.

A Popular History of Ireland, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics.
By Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee. (Glasgow, Cameron & Fergusson.)

Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee was a gentleman who at one time held ultra-Irish ideas, but who came to the conclusion at last that a man had something better to do than howl himself into place. Mr. M'Gee, without ceasing to love his country, set himself to work, instead of to wait till some indefinable good should turn up. He gave up agitation and prospered, as any of his clever countrymen might, in Canada. In the midst of his industry and usefulness he was basely murdered by a rascal who would never have had heart enough to look D'Arcy M'Gee in the face. In the Preface, in which there is more

bombastic nonsense than we ever before read in so small a space, this base and brutal assassination is described as a "dark and terrible fate." It is such qualifying of facts that renders all Irish history utterly worthless. Bigots on both sides write only in the spirit of bigotry, and even then they contrive to blacken the national character which suffers through their blundering atrocity. It is such men—men quite incapable of understanding pure patriotism—who bring dishonour on all Ireland, and lower it in the eyes of the world as a nation of assassins. There are as many virtues in active exercise in Ireland as elsewhere, neither more nor less, but they are made to disappear in the mutual antipathies of writers who claim the monopoly of virtue for their own side, and assign all the guilt to that of their adversaries. These are of the class of men from whom came Swift's specimen, who having crept through every dignity up to an archbishopric turned professional patriot, on the ground that he had nothing more to expect from the Court, but everything to expect from the people. Sir Jonah Barrington was another of these pseudo-patriots. He spoke vehemently in the Irish Parliament against the Union of Ireland with England, and was the idol of the Dublin populace accordingly; yet at that very time he was Government dispenser of bribes by which votes in favour of the Union were to be purchased. His dirty work won for him an Admiralty judgeship, from which he was eventually ejected for retaining money which belonged to the Crown. Such was the euphuism for what would now be called *swindling*. The author of 'The Sham Squire' has shown that the English Government could always buy an agent among the loudest-tongued of the professional patriots, men who have impeded the unobtrusive and unselfish patriotism of better men who would have secured the best blessings for their country. Look through the Irish annals, and it will be often found that the professional patriot has been a man who has broken down his own fortunes, ruined the prospects of his children, and has taken to live by fostering the national vanity and by stimulating the national susceptibility. Small account has ever been made of the true native benefactor of Ireland. The late William Dargan was such a man, but when through failure of projects by which his country benefited, he died poor, his countrymen had not heart enough to raise a fund that would suffice to buy an annuity for his widow. They turned to Government and said "Can't you do it?"

Irish history will be worth reading when things and men are called by their right names fairly and fearlessly. It is hardly probable that such a history is likely to pay at present. Those that have hitherto been written so misdescribe the real heart and impulses of Irishmen as to make them appear monsters in the eyes of an astonished world. D'Arcy M'Gee might have done it, if he had lived to re-write at leisure what he once dashed off in haste. In this very volume there are signs of his fairness.

The Pope and the Council. By Janus. (Rivingtons.)

It admits of doubt whether ecclesiastical Councils have promoted the spread of genuine Christianity. A multitude of spiritual counselors does not necessarily contribute to the safety or purity of the individual conscience. The first century witnessed no synods. The Council at Jerusalem mentioned in the fifteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, though often taken for a precedent and model, was only a meeting of the Church in that city, called together for

deliberation, and has therefore no claim to be termed a Council. A single Church cannot be an assembly of delegates from various confederate bodies. In the second century, they appeared as provincial assemblies—conventions of delegates met to consider matters of common concern. These delegates, or bishops, were the representatives of their Churches, and acted in their name, claiming no jurisdiction. But the modest pretensions of the early Councils were soon abandoned. Power was asserted and assumed; laws were enacted; controversies were decided. Bishops ceased to be the humble representatives of their flocks, arrogating to themselves authority from Christ to bind and control the Churches. Thus the privileges of the people were abridged, and the influence of ecclesiastics proportionally augmented. A hierarchy was built up, which eventually inflicted great injury on the true Church. To minor Councils succeeded oecumenical or general ones, whose decrees were received and approved by the Church generally.

As Pius the Ninth has summoned a General Council to meet at Rome in December, 1869, and the syllabus shows that the main business of it will be to exalt papal infallibility to a dogma, students of history may look at the steps which make such a proposition not only possible but natural. A Church whose ambition has been a prominent feature does not readily descend from the eminence reached, but towers higher and higher. The edifice of papal infallibility has been reared up on one passage (Luke xxii. 32),—a passage which will not bear the sense forced upon it, and which no writer prior to the end of the seventh century ever thought of applying to the future infallibility of a succession of popes. In the middle of the ninth century appeared that huge forgery called the Isidorian Decretals, containing about a hundred pretended decrees of the earliest popes, with certain spurious writings of other church dignitaries and acts of synods, which were eagerly seized upon and used as genuine by Nicolas the First to support his new claims. On the strength of this forgery Nicolas asserted that all papal utterances were a rule for the whole Church, and all decrees of Councils dependent on the Pope's good pleasure. The next great step in altering the constitution of the ancient Church and making the Isidorian documents bear fruit was taken by Gregory the Seventh, at whose instigation Anselm of Lucca compiled a comprehensive work, which laid the foundation of the new Gregorian system of church law. Here all that was available in the Isidorian forgeries for papal absolutism was reduced to convenient working shape; while the law of the Church was changed by fresh inventions and interpolations. Other labourers in the same field followed, such as Deusdedit, Bonizo, and Cardinal Gregory of Pavia. According to these Gregorians, the authority of Councils and Fathers is inferior to that of the Pope. The very de-throning of kings is maintained by Gregory. The Gregorian doctrine since 1080 is that every pope lawfully appointed is holy and infallible; but his holiness is imputed, not inherent; so that if he have no personal merits, he inherits those of St. Peter. About the middle of the twelfth century was issued Gratian's *decretum*, the work of a Benedictine monk at Bologna, which has exerted immense influence in the Church, displacing the older collections of canon law. A compilation of genuine and spurious canons, full of errors intentional and unintentional, it favours the pretensions of the Roman pontiffs by representing them in plain terms as superior to all law; for Gratian says, that as Christ submitted to the law on earth, though in truth he was its lord, so the Pope is high above all laws of the Church, and can dispose of them as he

will, since they derive all their force from him alone. Hence the Pope is on an equality with the Son of God.

The thirteenth century brings to view Dominican forgeries relating to dogmatic theology, not as the pseudo-Isidorian documents to the constitution and canon law of the Church. A Catena of spurious passages from Greek Councils and Fathers was concocted about 1250, containing a basis for the new Papal claim to autocratic power in doctrinal matters. Accordingly, Urban the Fourth availed himself of the fabrication in his letter to the Emperor Michael Palaeologus in 1261. The document was sent to Thomas Aquinas, who inserted all of it relating to the primacy in his work against the Greeks, not suspecting its supposititious character. He introduced the doctrine of the Pope's infallibility into the dogmatic system of his *schola*, believing that the great Councils with all the most eminent bishops and theologians of the fourth and fifth centuries had recognized in the Pope an infallible monarch.

Soon after St. Thomas's time, the need of further inventions was felt. In consequence of the contradictions between the older historical authorities and the recent codes of canon law, it seemed desirable to present the history of the Popes and Emperors in such a way as to get rid of those anomalies. This was undertaken by Martin of Troppau. Others followed in the same department of history-cooking.

After Leo the Tenth, the theory of Papal infallibility entered on another phase of development. It had to be formulized into a doctrine. This was done by Cajetan and others. To the fictions borrowed from St. Thomas, he added a new fraud by mutilating the famous censure of Wicliffe's teaching at the Council of Constance. Ruard Tapper laboured to naturalize the same doctrine in Belgium, while the Spaniard Melchior Canus also employed his pen as an infallibilist. Bellarmine subsequently extended the range of Papal infallibility, completely subordinating Councils and the entire Church to one person. He even maintains that if the Pope were to err by prescribing sins and forbidding virtues, the Church would be bound to consider sins good and virtues evil, unless she chose to sin against conscience. We cannot acquit Bellarmine of insincerity in building on the Isidorian forgeries. But anything was welcome to him which served to support the universal monarchy of the Pope. How could he believe that the principles of the Papal system were in full bloom in the earliest centuries of the Church, or that the Popes had even then exempted the clergy from the jurisdiction of civil courts? Indeed, he has hinted, in a moment of forgetfulness, his disbelief in the genuineness of the Isidorian fabrications.

These remarks show that the Papal system, with its doctrine of an infallible, irresponsible head, is based on forged documents. But the exposure of the fraud has produced no result in shaking the dominant system. And now, in the nineteenth century, it is proposed to give the Papal infallibility theory the sanction of a dogma passed by a General Council. It augurs badly for any freedom of action that it is to be held in Italy and at Rome. If, as is already announced, it is to be the Sixth Lateran Council, and that it will adhere faithfully to the Fifth, no freedom of action can be expected. The Councils of Constance, Basle and Trent were not the instruments of Popes; for they asserted a measure of independence; but the influences which have led to the approaching one at Rome forbid the semblance of voluntary action on the part of those who may attend. All is arranged beforehand, ready for subscription, not for debate or question. The pro-

gramme is evidently inspired by Jesuits, who are the pertinacious defenders of Ultramontaniam. "Liberal" Catholics—in other words, such as are opposed to the Ultramontane doctrines—will have little chance of a hearing. Knowing this, their voices have already gone forth in Germany and France. They form indeed only a minority, but they are powerful notwithstanding. Their ranks include the most learned men, whom it is egregious folly to alienate from the fold by the proclamation of tenets which the light of the nineteenth century consigns to the region of senseless fiction. Few Romanists even will indorse the saying of the Jesuit Professor Erbermann, of Mayence: "A thoroughly ignorant Pope may very well be infallible, for God has before now pointed out the right road by the mouth of a speaking ass."

The work before us is the production of liberal German Catholics. As such it will have more effect than a Protestant production. It is very able, learned, compact and conclusive. The subject of Papal infallibility is admirably treated, with a thorough mastery of Church history. We commend it to the perusal of all who take an interest in the progress of ecclesiastical questions, or wish to become more nearly acquainted with the Romish Church—its doings, pretensions, decrees—especially with the conduct of its successive heads. It is a perfect storehouse of facts brought together with telling effect. Let the voice of these German Catholics be listened to by enlightened Englishmen of all creeds, and they will be in no danger of ensnarement from the plausible rhetoric of Ultramontaniam, whose principles are opposed to our free institutions—to the glory and strength of England. After this admirable exposure of Papal infallibility, the talk about the unity of the Catholic Church is hollow. The alleged unity is a fiction. Two parties belong to the Roman Catholic Church, as to all Churches—a conservative or reactionary one and another of progress. Which is to prevail in the future no thinking man can fail to foresee. The fetters of ages are being removed from the human mind, and its freedom before God asserted, in the face of ecclesiastics. If, therefore, Churches retrograde, or if they do not advance in harmony with the march of truth, they will soon come to be regarded as antiquated machinery unsuited to the requirements of modern society. Little need be said about the constitution of the proposed Council. If it be thought lacking in the lay element, and therefore unlike what some persist in calling the first Christian Council, it would be difficult to show that the people generally took part in the latter, since the word and is omitted by the oldest and best MSS. in Acts xv. 23, "The apostles and elders, brethren"; so that "the brethren" are not the laity. The preceding verse harmonizes with this, the original reading, though it has "with the whole church," because it does not speak of the meeting together of the entire church. So much uncertainty belongs to the narrative of the assembly in the Acts that it is a slippery basis for any argument tending to bring out disparity between the (Ecumenical Council of Pius the Ninth, and the informal, unpremeditated meeting for consultation, arising out of a peculiar emergency, which the historian describes in the book of the Acts.

The time for enacting Papal infallibility in a Council is curiously selected. When the temporal power of His Holiness is escaping out of his reluctant hands, when the Italian nation is awaking to a new career, when the Emperor of the French is not so absolute as he was, when the laity are looking upon clerics generally with little reverence, when the rights of individual conscience are understood and asserted as they

were not before, a venerable patriarch on the brink of the grave summons a solemn Council to pass decrees which must lower him in the eyes of the noblest and most intelligent in all lands.

NOVELS AND NOVELETTES.

The "Snow Queen." By Maggie Symington. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Down in Devon: a Pastoral. By S. W. Füllom. 3 vols. (Skeet.)

The Garstangs of Garstang Grange. By T. A. Trollope. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Mabeldean; or, Christianity Reversed: a Social, Political and Theological Novel; being the History of a Noble Family. By Owen Gower, of Gaybrook. 3 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

It may be a matter of interesting speculation, what novelist of the gentler sex first pleased her generous imagination by representing governess-ship as a stepping-stone to matrimonial wealth and felicity. We say "wealth" advisedly; for our fair instructors, from Miss Brontë downwards, however disinterested their principles, have always taken care that the favoured heroine should fall cleverly on her feet in the matter of £. s. d. Tears, groans, cold, starvation, misery of all sorts, as much as you please, in the heavy huddle of the story, but nothing less shall you have, good reader, at the brilliant *finale* than a lordly man and a lordly mansion, to be governed by a woman of gentle manners but commanding intellect. Miss Symington takes the same view that all ladies must naturally take on such a subject, provided always that they are not of that exquisite quintessence of gentility which declines to recognize the existence of governesses as individuals, and only looks upon them in the aggregate, as a kind of inferior stratum which we cannot help having underneath us, but which it will not do to examine too closely. Well, be it so! We have no objection to the match between jolly "Uncle Say" and the "Snow Queen," as Miss Rosa White, the governess of his little nieces, is called, by virtue of her white hair—a colour, by-the-by, which we have never met with in Nature among the young ladies of our acquaintance. In short, Miss Symington has given us a pleasant little story, with a good deal in it that is affecting, not much that is overdrawn, and nothing at all that is hurtful.

Mr. Füllom's work, it seems, is neither a novel nor a novelette, but a "pastoral." We do not see that, for being the last, it is any the less either of the former. It is dedicated, "by express permission," to the Queen of the Netherlands. Now the question suggests itself, would the dedication have been any the less a dedication if Mr. Füllom had only had Her Majesty's *permission* to make it? Is an Express Permission one announced by the telegraph wire? or, do royal personages alone expressly permit what smaller persons would allow without extra expression? However this may be, Mr. Füllom pitches his homage a little highly, but he would "feel more diffident," he tells us, if Her Majesty's opinion of his book "were not certain to be tempered by that disposition which always leads your Majesty to look for merits rather than for faults." This shows the intimacy of Mr. Füllom with the Queen's way of thinking; and knowing what would best please the lady, his book is made to exhibit "some phases of rural life existing in spots visited by your Majesty not long since." Thence come these three volumes, which are in nothing like the "pastorals" which Henrietta Maria and her ladies used to act on the stages of Whitehall and Hampton Court. Nevertheless, there is a Devonian atmosphere about the book which

if neither strictly a pastoral nor an idyll, is better than a number of fine things that go under one or other of those names. Mr. Fulford understands Devon, which he paints truthfully, as he does women, of whom he has written before. Whether women of forty will agree with what he says of them is more than we can venture to settle, but Mr. Fulford asserts that "Mrs. Revers was a matron of forty, the Cape which strains the fairest woman." He is, no doubt, right; but when we are told that a matron of forty is a Cape, and that the Cape strains the fairest woman, who, if she be fairest, need care nothing for the strain, we cannot but admire Mr. Fulford's boldness, which leads him to mount the most headstrong similes, and to let himself be run away with by them into the most perilous positions. At other times, he says simply what cannot be gainsaid. For example, "What is said at church is never attended to by anybody, or how different we should all be!" This is a good shot at the universal religion of Indifferentism. But there are infinitely better things in these volumes. The story is not at all sensational, yet it is rich in sensation. The feelings are often strongly moved, and the reader's interest is never allowed to grow faint. He is left at the end in a pleasant perplexity; for whether he would have rather married Letty than Fay, or Alice than either, is a point on which we defy him to come to a satisfactory conclusion.

The late Mr. Astley, of the old Amphitheatre over Westminster Bridge, used to remark to his dramatic authors that he cared nothing at all for the merits of their pieces: all that he looked to was, that each drama should have a name that would look well upon a wall,—“Uranda, Enchanter of the Steel Castle,”—that was the Amphitheatre style; there was not a line of sense in the piece, but there was a world of sound in the name.

And there is something in a name. Mariamne has, perhaps, led us to look upon all Granges as abodes of mystery, misery and melancholy. The Grange must have a very cheerful, qualifying prefix to induce us to believe that the sun ever shines upon it to any pleasant purpose. If the prefix be only local, we are prepared for local history of a highly-spiced nature; if the in-dwellers bear the local name for their family name, we expect social troubles of a dark, desperate and altogether bewildering nature. “The Garstangs of Garstang Grange!” It is a title that might have won a smile from old Mr. Astley himself.

Mr. T. A. Trollope, however, adds a good story to a demonstrative title. But, from the ancient point-lace ruffles which he shows from beneath his cuffs, the most skilful of needlewomen would be puzzled to guess at the quality of the shirt which they, so to speak, announce. We do not, for a moment, think of revealing the secret, and will not ill-naturedly mar a reader's interest by even hinting at it. We think it might have been told in briefer space, and that the interest would thereby have been intensified; but the irrepressible three volumes will not condense themselves into two; and they still value themselves at a guinea and a half, which no human being now ever thinks of giving. “The Garstangs” is better worth the money than a good many of the same literary family which impudently demand it. We may add that Mr. T. A. Trollope faintly indicates a taste for sketching character, and he would do well to cultivate it. The Earl's *make-up* here is excellent; and the Rev. Jack Brackenbury, with his tenor voice, his bad good-nature, and his weakness for rum-punch, is so well sketched, though merely a profile on the thumb-nail, as to make us regret that Mr. T. A. Trollope, in-

stead of this sketch, and indeed of some other sketches, did not paint portraits at full length, in plentiful relief, and with abounding light and shade. With a little practice, the matter would be easy in this author's hands.

In ‘Mabeldean’ Mr. Owen Gower tells us frankly that the epithet “novel,” attached to this book, is a mere “*façon de parler*”; in other words, we presume that the notions which he has decided to put into print have been clothed in the garb of fiction to give them a better chance of being read. As a work of fiction, therefore, we are glad, for his sake, to be able to refrain from criticizing it—its style, its plot, its characters or construction. He acknowledges to having “levied black mail on the imagination” “in a few instances”; and in his assurance we have confirmation of our opinion that he is candid. His notions of English law proceedings are obviously among the number of these levies. Occasional passages, which, for their laughable, simple-minded outspokenness, we should like to quote, but which, because less simple-minded people would not like to read them, we restrain ourselves from quoting, are a confirmation too. Taking, then, the author at his word, and endeavouring to second him in his efforts to make his views public, we content ourselves with giving our readers a general idea of what sort of views these are, by an impartial epitome of some of them.

In the first place, he objects to a large number of things that he finds in the world around him,—things “social, political, and theological.” Especially to all social distinctions, class prejudices, and dignities, from the Peerage downwards, and to soldiers in general and successful soldiers in particular. To wedding-rings, earrings, low dresses, and false hair, for ladies, and to men who part their hair in the middle. To wigs and gowns for barristers, to copes and chasubles for clergymen, to turning towards the East for church-goers, and to the Thirty-nine Articles for everybody. To saying “give us *this day our daily bread*” at evening prayers. To titles, game-preserving, Dod's ‘British Mythology,’ the inclosure of commons, county justices, Queen Elizabeth, tobacco-smoking, boards of guardians, and empty carriages following funerals. And lastly, to the whole system of prophecy, the entire Book of Revelation, and certain opinions of St. Paul. Moreover, he wishes a good many things to be radically altered. Our existing system of punishing and repressing crime wants re-moulding from beginning to end,—“linking evil with evil” in prisons ought never to have been expected to succeed. His substituted scheme he does not, indeed, define or even suggest; but this fundamental error, at all events, must be abandoned at the starting-point of our reforms. In one instance alone, we gather, he would have it retained. “The only effectual mode of correcting the evils of poaching would be . . . in every conviction of a night poacher to imprison the game-preserver along with his victim during the period of his incarceration.” Whether this exception is because Mr. Owen Gower, of Gaybrook, regards game-preservers as irreclaimable, and therefore uncontaminable, or whether it is that he thinks the poacher's company would be more likely to do him good than his to do the poacher harm, we cannot say. His very strong sentiments on the cruelty of molesting trespassers,—assuming, that is to say, they only trespass on ground where pheasants are,—leaves no doubt that one or other of our two guesses is the right one. Marrying one's cook ought no longer, in a truly Christian land, to be a thing to be ashamed of or talked about, any more than marrying somebody whom society

is pleased to call one's equal. True, if you do so, “the chances are you will make another miserable besides yourself; but . . . where true sympathy of soul and mutual esteem exist, there is no reason why marriage should be an exception to the general equality of the human race.” In one word, which sums up all the great code of changes that the world needs to make it respectable, “that solemn mockery which ‘professes and calls itself’ Christianity must be reversed.”

Our author is, nevertheless, no infidel. He quotes religious utterances of Mr. Bright and Garibaldi on his title-page, and the Deity in a great variety of ways throughout his dissertations. What it exactly is that he believes, or believes in, we have not the faintest shadow or a notion; but that there is an immense number of the commonly received tenets of Christianity in which he does not believe, he not only tells us plainly, but tells us in a tone that will deprive him of all chance of operating upon the little minds of his “weak brethren.” When, for example, he has occasion to allude casually (as he does very often) to prophecy, it is with the preface—“Preposterous and presumptuous as prophecy ever must be, whether propounded by St. John the Divine, Mahomet, or Dr. Cumming.” Happening to mention Abraham, it is as one “who, by-the-by, was considered a very respectable head of a family.” On more sacred subjects still his style is—“The infected section of a community, which will believe in anything, from the mysteries of the Trinity to the capabilities of a country justice, . . . we will pass them over with the contempt which they undoubtedly merit.” And yet once more—“Because a certain divine had his hallucinations at Patmos, we need not disregard him when he preaches sense at Ephesus.” Mr. Owen Gower, of Gaybrook, says he has strong faith in the force of ridicule; but we are quite sure he has never, in all his experience, found this species of ridicule, at any rate, successful in making converts to any creed, whatever it may be. Even common abuse would have a better chance, such as “the dastardly feelings common to aristocratic inferiority,” or “the technicalities of doctrine,” only fitted “to glorify a crafty priesthood,” or “those cunning rogues the Puseyites.” But neither method is an artistic one, and he would have done far better in confining himself to such sober argument as he employs when he maintains that Adam and Eve were created little infants, and that the figurative serpent means, in fact, nothing more nor less than the temptations of mature life. Whether one would agree with him even then or not is, of course, another point. One might need a great deal of discussion and reflection to get over old prejudices and difficulties; as, for example, in the case we have quoted, the questions how the two lively infants were suckled, and how they managed to name the beasts so expeditiously; but, at least, good orthodox people would not turn away from him shuddering before they could hear what he had to say for his theory, as now, we very much fear, good orthodox people, as a rule, will behave. Sometimes, though not often, the author is obscure. When he remarks that in London “the lords of the reeking vineyards are ever standing at their gates, and crying ‘Go in and labour,’” we find a difficulty in following his metaphor or detecting his point. And when he informs us that “The control of human feelings is nobility on earth and immortality in Heaven,” we are fairly baffled. We do not wish, however, to say harsh things about the book, and have therefore only tried to give our readers a fair idea of its character and calibre. We should be unjust, by-the-by, if we did not mention that there is

a capital anti-Game-Law song in it, with a strong 'Alton Locke' smack, to which, whether one loathes its spirit or echoes it, the credit must be given of being very spirited. We should be unjust, too, if we did not admit that a good deal of amusement is to be got out of the book, though not, we fear, of a kind that will be gratifying or complimentary to its author.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. Translated into English Verse. (Nutt.)

We give the author of this translation credit for the best intentions; but we find it difficult to judge his work, as he asks us, kindly and leniently. Much, no doubt, in Schiller's 'Tell' seems easy even to inexperienced versifiers. The poet has cultivated simplicity more than was usual with him; he seldom gives way to that overstrained fervour of diction which betrays him in many of his other dramas into something more than approaching to bombast. But this very change in style and versification, as it makes 'Tell' the most enjoyable of Schiller's dramas, renders a worthy translation of it the more difficult. In the hands of such a writer as the present one, simplicity degenerates into baldness, and that which is natural becomes prosy. The highest standard attained is a fair level, and this is not attained very often. A worse fault still is the extreme carelessness shown in the mechanical work of translation. We can hardly attribute this to ignorance, as it occurs in the easiest parts of the drama and with the most familiar words. The effect of it, however, is sometimes to destroy the sense of important passages, and to make other sentences wear a very ludicrous aspect. As an instance of the first, we may take the beginning of Tell's magnificent speech, when he posts himself on the brink of that hollow way through which some of us have walked as we skirted the back of the Righi from Küssnacht to Brunnau. "Durch diese hohle Gasse mussen kommen," he says, knowing that Gessler can pass no other way, and that here the tyrant will be in his power. The translator misses the whole meaning. His line runs—

Through these deep hollows must I make my way.

Again, when Tell is required to shoot at the apple on his boy's head, Gessler says, any man can hit the target, but "I count him as master who is always certain of his aim." The translator renders this

A master shot have I,
At all times certain, who ne'er lets the heart
Disturb his steadiness of aim or sight.

A little further back yet, when Tell's wife tries to persuade him not to go to Altorf, he asks her why she torments herself so without a cause, and she hints at one of those presentiments, of which Schiller has made so much use, by answering, "Because there is no cause;"—"If 'tis without a cause," the translator has it. In all these cases the sense is spoilt. At other times, the mistakes are not so important; but they are careless to a degree, and often ludicrous. Thus we have "Landteute" translated "country gentleman," and "Biedermann" is always a gentleman:—

Glad should I be to save the gentleman,
says the boatman in the first scene, when the woodman who has cut down the assailant of his wife's honour is flying from the trooper. In the same scene, the announcement that rain is coming is changed into a statement that it is falling; and when Schiller says, "the storm is loose," the translator reads, "the boat rides free." Gessler, instead of governor, is called alternately viceroi and provost, and he rules with strength and not with severity. Tell is turned from a huntsman into a trooper, and his readiness to go down a precipice after a lost lamb appears as

Tell would be glad to save a little lamb
From falling down the precipice.

These are sufficient examples of the translator's carelessness and inability to catch the true spirit of the original. It is not necessary to show, by any particular instances, that he never rises to the height of his theme.

Tables of Roman Law. By M. A. Fanton, Docteur en Droit. Translated and Edited by C. W. Law. (Wyman & Sons.)

In these tables, the principles of law laid down by Justinian are analyzed with very considerable skill and clearness. Partly, we think, owing to the want of proper space, partly to causes over which readers have more control than the author of the tables, some branches of the subject seem cramped and confused, and the divisions occasionally run into each other. We do not know how far this is unavoidable; but it detracts from the utility of the work, and it tends to bewilder the reader by making him lose broad distinctions in a multiplicity of details.

Bismarck before the Tribunal of History.—[Bismarck vor der Geschichte]. (Vienna, Herzfeld & Bauer.)

So much has lately been written in praise of Count Bismarck, that a little hearty abuse will do him no harm. The writer of this pamphlet has certainly done his best to supply what was wanting. It is not his fault that the Count comes out from the ordeal in a rather better condition than when he went in.

Azimuth and Hour-Angle for Latitude and Declination; or, Tables for finding Azimuth at Sea by means of the Hour-Angle, in all Navigable Latitudes, at every Two Degrees of Declination between the Limits of the Zodiac, whenever Sun, &c. can be observed at a Convenient Distance from the Zenith. Together with a Great Circle Sailing-Table to Tenths, with Arguments to every 2°. By Major-Gen. Shortrede. (Strahan & Co.)

This title is an article for a journal like ours. The prefaces, &c. are both in English and French. The numeral type is the Shortrede imitation of handwriting, which is very clear: if we may venture truth under a vile pun, it reads short.

Recent Discussions on the Abolition of Patents for Inventions in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. (Longmans & Co.)

The anonymous editor appears to be Mr. Macfie, M.P. There is a large quantity of matter reprinted from many sources.

A Collection of Elementary Examples in Pure Mathematics, arranged in Examination Papers. By John Taylor.

The author, late a military tutor, intends these papers for students preparing for examination.

The Tehuantepec Railway: its Location, Features, and Advantages, under the Las Sere Grant of 1869. (New York, Appleton & Co.)

This railroad across the American isthmus is to be formed, under a concession from the Mexican Government, by an American company. This book seems intended to promote the undertaking and strengthen its sinews. There is a very interesting account of the country to be passed through, its history, products, and inhabitants, by Mr. Henry Stevens. As to remembering the name we do it thus: *hue and cry* is converted into *hue and peck*; the last letter of each word is taken off—*hu an pec*; and the definite article, shorn of its middle letter, is placed before each noun, *tehuantepec*.

Cassell's Technical Manuals.—Three of them are, *Linear Drawing, showing the Application of Practical Geometry to Trade and Manufactures: Projection, Development of Surfaces, and Penetration of Solids: The Elements of Building, Construction, and Architectural Drawing*: all by Ellis A. Davidson. (Cassell & Co.)—The contents of these books will be easily guessed; the projection is orthographic and isometrical. In all are indications of a growth of better science in these subjects than was given to most of the older writers.

We have on our table Vol. IV. of the *Quiver*: an Illustrated Magazine for Sunday and General Reading (Cassell, Petter & Galpin).—Vol. XIII. May—October, of the *Victoria Magazine* (Faithfull).—*Champions of the Reformation: the Stories of their Lives*, by Janet Gordon (Edinburgh, Nimmo).—*Amoryllis Sarniensis; or, the Guernsey Lily*, by William Carr (Hamilton).—*Leah: a Tale of Ancient Palestine*, by Mrs. A. S. Orr (Edinburgh, Nimmo). Amongst New Editions we have *Sermons preached in the King's Weigh-house Chapel, London*, by the

Rev. T. Binney (Macmillan).—*Words of Comfort for Parents Bereaved of Little Children*, edited by W. Logan (Nisbet).—*Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' in Words of One Syllable*, by S. P. Day (Cassell).—*Eliza Cook's Poetical Works* (Warne).—*Edmund Spenser's Poetical Works*, edited by R. Morris (Macmillan).—*Eden and other Poems*, by G. Washington Moon (Hatchards).—*Jasper, the Man who never feared what People Said; Apriot Golding of Sunnyside, and other Poems*, by Miss Stapleton (Macintosh).—*On Seats and Saddles, Bits and Biting, Draught and Harness, and the Prevention and Cure of Restiveness in Horses*, by Francis Dwyer (Blackwoods).—*Robert Falconer*, by George MacDonald (Hurst & Blackett).—*The Knight's Ransom*, by L. Valentine (Warne).—*The Climate of the South of France as Suited to Invalids*, by C. T. Williams (Longmans).—*Chequer Alley: a Story of Successful Christian Work*, by the Rev. F. W. Briggs (Hamilton).—*The Metaphysics of Ethics*, by Immanuel Kant (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark). and *The Science of Arithmetic*, by J. Cornwell and J. G. Fitch (Simpkin).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Allen's *The Westons of Riverdale*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Anecdotes of Alamy, Son of King Theodore, 2 cl.
Anglican Mysteries of Paris (The), illust. 4to. 3/1 cl.
Ant Louis's Nursery Favourite, imp. 4to. 3/1 cl.
Balfour's *Beauty of the Great King*, cr. 8vo. 4/1 cl.
Berry's (Grove) *Ritualism*, Part 2, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Chadwell's (Hon. A.) *Millicent and Her Cousins*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Birke's *The Pentateuch and its Ancestors*, cr. 8vo. 3/1 cl.
Blackburn's *Normandy Picturesque*, illust. 4to. 1/6 cl.
Brakepeare, by Author of 'Guy Livingstone', 12mo. 3/1 bds.
Buller's *The Parent's Gift*, 3/6 cl.
Chatterbox (The), Vol. for 1869, roy. 8vo. 2/1 bds.
Children's Prize, edited by F. E. Clarke, Vol. for 1869, 8vo. 1/3 swd.
Cook's (Eliza) *Poetical Works* (Chandos Poets), cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Crawley's (Capt.) *Book of Manly Games for Boys*, cr. 8vo. 6/1 cl.
Doyle's *In Fairy Land, Pictures from Elf World*, folio 3/1 cl.
Dream Book (A), by E. V. B., roy. 4to. 3/1 cl.
Dulcken's *Boy's Handbook of Natural History*, 12mo. 5/1 cl.
Dulcken's *The Golden Harp*, 3/6 cl.
Ellis's (Mrs.) *Education of the Heart*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Favorite Poems in Prose and Verse, illust. by H. Weir, 8vo. 6/1 cl.
Feuwick's *Student's Guide to Medical Diagnosis*, 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Fleming's *Analysis of the English Language*, cr. 8vo. 5/1 cl.
From Peasant to Prince, *Life of Menckhoff*, by Pictet, 2/6 cl.
Fullon's *Down in Devon*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 3/1 cl.
Gibralter, illust. by 16 Photos., 21/4 Photos. 16/1 cl.
Green's (Hon. Mrs.) *The Schoolboy Baron*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Heaton's *Life of Albrecht Dürer, of Nürnberg*, royal 8vo. 3/1 cl.
Hoffman's *Prophecies of Our Lord*, trans. by M. J. Evans, 7/6 cl.
Hunt's *Peeps at Brittany*, &c., 60 illustrations, 21/1 cl.
Illustrated *Boy's Own Treasury*, 12mo. 5/1 cl.
Illustrated *Flora Symbolica*, illust. cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl. gilt.
Jeanjean's *Co-operation of the Virgin in Redemption*, 3/1 cl.
Kennion's *Sermons on the Lord's Supper*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Kingston's (W. H. G.) *John Deane, of Nottingham*, 12mo. 5/1 cl.
Macmillan's Magazine, Vol. 20, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Matthew's *Bessie and her Friends—Bessie among the Mountains—Bessie at School*, 12mo. 1/6 each.
Montagu (Edward Wortley), an Autobiography, 3 vols. 3/1 cl.
Odling's *Outlines of Chemistry*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Old Nursery Songs, Stories and Ballads, 5/1 cl.
Old Nursery Tales and Popular Stories, 5/1 cl.
Orphan's *The Perpetual Curse*, cheap edit. 12mo. 2/1 cl.
Oliver's *First Book of Indian Botany*, 12mo. 6/6 cl.
Popular Science Review, Vol. 8, 8vo. 12/1 cl. gilt.
Prescott's *Strong Drink and Tobacco-Smoke*, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Pyne's *Lake Scenery of England*, col. illust. imp. 4to. 52/6 cl.
Smith's (C.) *Birds of Somersetshire*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Statutes at Large, 32 & 33 Vict. 1869, 4to. 21/1; 8vo. 15/1
Sunday Evenings at Brookleigh Hall, 12mo. 4/6 cl.
Sweetman's *Through the Night*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/1 cl.
Taylor's (John) *Tintern Abbey and its Founders*, 30 Photos. 8/1 cl.
Thompson's (E. J.) *Kingwood, or the Barker Family*, 12mo. 1/1 swd.
Tuson's *Students' Veterinary Pharmacopoeia*, cr. 8vo. 7/1 cl.
Ward's *Claude Spencer; or Waddie*, 1/6 cl.
Ward's *Gerty Rose; and The Little Blue Coat Boy*, 1/6 cl.
Wilkins's *The Light of the World, an Essay*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Young Housekeeper, by Author of 'Family Friend', 12mo. 3/6 cl.

OBITUARY.

LORD DERBY.—PROF. CONINGTON.

ONLY a few brief years have passed since a review of Lord Derby's translation of the *Iliad* appeared in our columns. It came from a competent and well-known hand. It was everywhere recognized as the work of Prof. Conington. Translator and critic are now beyond all mortal judgment. In the same day's papers were to be read the mournful records that scholar and statesman had passed to their rest. The one was in the prime of life, if reckoned only by years. The Professor died at the age of forty-four years; the Earl had exceeded the allotted threescore-and-ten. We have to deal with both only in their literary capacity, and first of the Earl.

Amongst the considerations which decided him to compete for the writer's laurels, a chief place may be assigned to his high appreciation of the honour which Oxford conferred upon him in making him her Chancellor, and to an honourable desire to show that social dignities and senatorial supremacy were not the only qualities that entitled him

to the highest office in the University. To have it supposed that political sympathy had raised him to an academic throne for which he lacked special scholastic fitness, would have been to rest under an imputation which his chivalric nature,

Prompt to the rash—revolting from the mean, regarded as prejudicial and bordering on the shameful. Moreover, the literary tastes and distinctions of such lieutenants as Lord Lytton and Mr. Disraeli doubtless contributed to inspire him with a generous ambition to show that their chief in politics was worthy to be deemed their comrade in letters. Under these influences, after looking around for a fitting enterprise, he fell back on the field of those classical studies which neither the excitements of the turf nor the distractions of his public life had ever caused him to relinquish. He would doubtless have exhibited greater daring and have acted more in accordance with the spirit of his century had he produced an original work of criticism or history on some subject lying within the domain of classical literature. But though his self-confidence would at times amaze his followers, it never blinded him to the limits of his intellectual ability, and was always distinguishable from the self-dependence of the original thinker.

Though no one can deny to his enterprise of translating Homer the merit of daring, it would be a great mistake to suppose that the self-confident Earl committed his reputation to the perilous sea of authorship without painful misgivings as to the prudence of the venture, and a lively apprehension of the annoyance and loss of prestige that might ensue to him from an unfavourable reception of his work. Had the critics spoken lightly of his performance, he would have lowered himself in the esteem of his scholarly supporters, for whose plaudits he was keenly eager, and, instead of justifying his academic pre-eminence, would have incurred the only kind of ridicule that was calculated to pain him acutely. He prudently felt his way with critical opinion. One of his Horatian translations—his English rendering of the ninth ode of the third book—had appeared in Lord Ravensworth's complete translation of the Odes of Horace, and the criticisms of this artistic effort afforded the translator the desired pleasure and encouragement. In 1862, some ten months after the author of 'The Popular Education of France' had bewailed the decadence of culture in our aristocracy, Lord Derby's 'Translations of Poems Ancient and Modern' was circulated privately in quarters that, it was felt, would yield the statesman the benefits without the inconveniences of criticism. Public criticism of the performance was deprecated, though not forbidden, by the words "Not Published" printed in conspicuous letters on the title-page; and the noble translator caught eagerly the whispered judgments respecting the volume which, in addition to several translations from the German, Italian and French, contained thirteen English versions of Horatian odes, and the translation of the first book of the *Iliad*,—the first instalment of the great exercise. One is almost tempted to smile at the modesty and diffidence with which the haughty and supercilious Earl speaks of his literary attempts in the dedicatory letter which assigns to Earl Stanhope the merit of encouraging the translator to take the first step to public authorship. "I hold you mainly responsible," Lord Derby wrote to his friend, "for the appearance of this volume. It certainly never would have seen the light but for the favourable opinion you were kind enough to pronounce upon the attempt which I—in common with many others—had made, to infuse into an almost literal English version of a portion of the *Iliad* something of the spirit, as well as the simplicity, of the great original. Encouraged by your approval, and by your suggestion that by privately printing a few copies I might give pleasure to my friends, I have looked over and made a selection from a number of other translations from various authors, ancient and modern—executed at lengthened intervals extending over a period of more than forty years,—and I have been gratified by your assurance that you did not consider them unworthy of appearing in print. A translator can aspire to no higher praise than the very humble one of faithfully ren-

dering, not only the language, but the tone and manner of his author; and as subsidiary to this spirit, it will be seen that in most of the following translations I have either followed the metre of the original, or adopted one as nearly analogous to it as was consistent with the genius of the respective languages."

After deriving encouragement from the acceptance of these privately circulated translations, Lord Derby applied steadily to his *magnum opus*; and in the December of 1864 appeared the English version of the *Iliad*, which quickly passed to a sixth edition, and was followed by a flood of Homeric translations from writers who, mistaking the nature of Lord Derby's literary success, and arguing from it the existence of a genuine demand for Homeric thought in English dress, learned to their cost, that for a new translation of the Greek poet to be widely popular it must, in addition to being done well, be done by an artist of overwhelming social influence. That the Earl's contribution to our Homeric literature is the work by which the Father of Poetry will be chiefly known to future generations of English readers, we do not predict; but when the most has been made of the influences which procured for it an enthusiastic reception, no one can say that English scholars have reason to blush for the acclamations which its undeniable merits elicited. The achievement was worthy of a man of rare powers and extraordinary cultivation. That Lord Derby undertook so grand a task is in the highest degree creditable to him; and the style in which he accomplished the undertaking is none the less characteristic of the man and his time because it exhibits large traces of the influence of nineteenth-century journalism,—the influence of which he was especially anxious that it should show no sign. A hundred years hence the work will be a splendid text for any censorious essayist who, deploring the decadence of culture in the aristocracy of the twentieth century, is bent on rousing the high-born idlers of his day to throw aside their bad novels and degrading pleasures, and emulate the virtues and graces of the nobles of Victorian England.

In the brief space left to us we can only trace the progress of the scholar of whom Lincolnshire men are proud, and Rugby pupils also. From Rugby he passed to Oxford, of which he became one of its glories. Twenty-one years ago he published the text and translation in verse of the 'Agamemnon' of Æschylus. His Latin pamphlet (addressed to Dr. Gaisford, in 1852,) on certain fragments of Greek plays, seemed to revive the times when scholars corresponded only in dead languages. Among the Professor's many other works, are his various editions of classical authors, and his admirable translations of the Odes of Horace and the 'Æneid' of Virgil. In the hearts of his friends and in the memory of scholars this noble worker is not dead.

MM. LEVERRIER AND CHASLES.

If M. Leverrier's *Examen* had reached us before the melancholy confessions, we should have found it necessary to give an abstract of it. As it is, we shall take a point or two, and shall then probably hold our hands until we can give some account of the criminal proceedings against Lucas, with a view to decide whether he is most sinning in furnishing the mathematical historian with impossible Pascals and non-existent Galileos, or most sinned against by the temptation to go on suggested by the excessive credulity of the historian.

We shall first give some account of the situation. Pascal was a splendid mathematician as long as he chose to turn his attention that way. He, and his teacher Desargues, must be reckoned the founders of that famous geometry in which M. M. Chasles has won laurels, both of discovery and of historical investigation. No wonder that Chasles should have a bias in favour of anything which exalted his great leader. What Pascal was is evidenced by the fact that his great theorem was invented, promulgated, and sneered at in a printed work which was published before Pascal was twenty years of age. He was also eminent as an experimenter; but it is to be noticed that, except under the hands of a

forger, he never brought his mathematics into contact with physical or mechanical investigation.

Newton, as we all know, was perhaps the greatest who ever lived in mathematics, perhaps the greatest in physics, but assuredly and beyond doubt the greatest in the *junction*. If the forger be right, Newton filched his main results and methods from papers of Pascal which have never seen the light until our own day.

Newton—over and above all he did on the connexion of the law of gravitation with the ellipse—propounded and to a great extent solved—especially in the case of the moon—the problem, Given a planet disturbed by the continuous action of another planet; required, the alteration produced in its orbit. Leverrier and Adams, independently, solved the inverse problem, Given the disturbance produced by a planet, required the orbit, position, &c. of the disturbing planet. By this investigation the planet Neptune was discovered. Leverrier now comes forward in defence of Newton; or rather, in detailed proof that defence is not wanted. The historical picturesque would require that this duty should fall either on him or on Adams: and we prefer that Leverrier should have it. For had the other taken it, Adams and the English would have been pitted against Chasles and the French. As it is, Leverrier has ably represented what is, and has been, the French feeling on the subject. We have always known that our neighbours are impulsively national; but we never had such an opinion of them as M. M. Lucas and Chasles, who obviously thought, until better informed, that there was absolutely nothing their countrymen would not swallow if it would upset Newton in favour of a Frenchman. For a moment, English opinion was suspended as to what side the French would take. During this moment we heard a weighty opinion on the subject; it was that of Libri. To the supposition that perhaps the Institute would adopt M. M. Chasles, he replied with a smile and a shake of the head. His reward was an accusation, widely circulated in Paris, that he had forged the Pascal papers to mystify M. M. Chasles and the Institute.

The discussion occupies more than four hundred pages in the last four volumes of the *Comptes Rendus*. Chasles's first communication was July 15, 1867. Then, or very soon after, he makes Pascal inform his correspondent (in 1653 at latest) that he had found the masses of Saturn, &c. by help of the satellites. Now no satellite of Saturn was discovered until 1655, nor was its period known until some years after. This is no difficulty for M. M. Chasles, who transfers the discovery of the satellite from Huyghens to Galileo, and makes Huyghens filch it, that the story of Newton filching from Pascal may be strengthened. We should sicken our scientific readers, and not greatly enlighten the rest, if we described the exquisite dodges by which this great result was obtained. Passing over minor points, which would have been major but for the confessions, we dwell on the extracts from Savérien, an estimable man and a noted engineer, who published Vol. IV. of his *Lives of Philosophers* in 1764. Numerous paragraphs of the account of Newton's discoveries are given *word for word* by the false Pascal. M. M. Chasles gets out of it with his usual effrontery. Savérien had seen these mysterious Pascal papers, as had Voltaire, and the biographer of Descartes, and all who are found to agree to a letter with the forger. Now, mark: Savérien, a very respectable Frenchman, has papers under his eye which prove—in Pascal's own hand, it is alleged—that gravitation is Pascal's, in all its details: and he is coward enough to set it all down to Newton, because Newton had possession of the field when he wrote, as a successful thief. Say he had published in England, and the motive, fear or flattery, might be guessed; but what would a straightforward and plausible transference from Newton to Pascal have led to in France? A seat in the Academy of Sciences, a pension, and good public employment: halfpence of all kinds, but no kicks.

We really cannot go on. Letter of Galileo sent to Florence to be examined; returned, proved to be a forgery by various indications. Oh! yes! I see this is a forgery, but I send another, which I did not know I had. And sure enough this other

is wanting in some of the most obvious marks of fraud; but enough are left.

M. M. Chasles has given, in his mysterious way, two different accounts. He first said that the papers came from a most respectable family; and he implies that he knew the family. He now says, that the forger represented them as the property of one individual, long settled in America. We wish him a good deliverance, as the clerk of the court used to say; but what are we to do in the mean time? We have writings of M. M. Chasles on mathematical history running over thirty years; and in almost every page we have to rely on our author's clearness of vision. What are we to judge of a person who infers that Galileo had sight enough to write a letter from such phrases as "eyes deprived of all light,"—"eyes covered with darkness,"—"sees no better with eyes open than shut,"—"irreparably and completely blind," &c.? All this means that the agent of the Inquisition charitably exaggerated the case, that he might procure leave for Galileo to reside in Florence; and that Galileo of course backed him. This M. M. Chasles does not prove: he only proves that *he* wants the supposition.

And now we hope we have done, until we can start again with

Aspicæ Lucas pendu.

We hope M. Leverrier's *Examen* will be translated into English: it is a *stunner*. But the translator should add something about Newton's mother, who has been omitted, both by M. M. Chasles in his list, and by M. Leverrier in his criticism. Perhaps both parties are a little ashamed of their excessive ignorance of English custom, as well shown in the want of immediate detection as in the presentation.

The Institute ought now to assume an attitude somewhat sterner than it has hitherto allowed itself. The long attempt to shield a brother, as evidenced, among other things, by the permission of a discussion amounting to four hundred pages, is an amiable weakness. But weakness may carry a body too far; as was observed to the invalid who tumbled down three flights.

Something is due to the honour of the Academy; something to the opinion of Europe. It is not enough that the members of the Institute have not approved; it should be demanded of M. M. Chasles that he clear his character of all suspicion. The grave and experienced historian, with every resource of books at his command, has shown us Newton's mother signing herself a maiden when she was bearing children to a second husband,—has shown us Newton emulating the circle-squarer in his upset of a proposition in Euclid. These things must be explained.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

Dulwich Wood Park, Oct. 25, 1869.

It would have been well, perhaps, if Dr. Beke had awaited further news from Bombay before accepting as an accomplished fact that Dr. Livingstone had discovered the Nile Sources between 10° and 12° south. For, besides the intrinsic difficulties of the telegram, and its cautious wording, no one knows better than Dr. Beke how many obstacles will be raised by some, till the chain of evidence is completed. Nevertheless, I have entire faith that the real news will be something as reported.

I believe that I was the first that showed, upon distinct evidence, the possibility, and therefore more than probability, that Capt. Burton's Lake Tanganyika was the head reservoir of the Nile. My paper was read before the Royal Geographical Society on the 3rd of June, 1867. My reason for thus promulgating a long-standing conviction was, that so long a period of silence had followed the report of the murder of Dr. Livingstone, that I felt it was due to him, not to let his last journey thus apparently pass into neglect without claiming for him that he had, as I believed, in September, 1863, reached the dividing ridges of the Nile basin, in lat. 12° 48' S.; and that he was probably at the time of his reported murder on some of the head waters of the Nile.

I had peculiar reasons and facilities for forming

this opinion. I was closely and laboriously associated with Captains Burton and Speke in 1859, arranging and calculating their geographical data, a work of great gratification to me. Their map and positions as they now stand I am entirely responsible for.

Briefly, my arguments, in which I differed from both Capt. Burton and Capt. Speke, were these: that it was impossible that the rivers should run into both the north and the south end of Lake Tanganyika, and that it should still maintain its freshwater characteristics. As both the travellers held that they had invariably heard that the Marungu entered the south end, I held that the river at its north extreme would some day prove to be an effluent, and probably reach the Nile by one of the western branches of the Bahr el Ghazal, then first vaguely announced by M. Brun-Rollet. I vainly endeavoured to convince Capt. Speke, but I have won over Capt. Burton to that opinion, which in 1859 appeared very chimerical. The evidence of this northern outlet of Lake Tanganyika is only inferential at present; but I hold it to be as certain as the trustworthiness of the data on which the conclusion is now based. These data are given at length in vol. xxxvii. pp. 193—212 of the *Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society, and the illustrative maps will show how the maps of the region have been theoretically altered to suit changing views.

But there is another possible (though I think an improbable) solution of the difficulty, which has been lately propounded by Sir Roderick Murchison—that the waters of Lake Tanganyika find their way to the west coast of Africa. Now whether we assume it to be 1,844 feet above the sea-level, as it was made by Capt. Speke, or 2,840 feet, as I correct that elevation by Sir Samuel Baker's observations, there will be the greatest difficulty in carrying it over such a vast distance, in a direction transverse to the usual trends of the rivers. These difficulties have been increased if possible by the later announcement by the Marchese Orazio Antinori of the account of his travels with Carlo Piaggia, who heard, during his stay at Chifo, &c., of a fourth vast equatorial lake, as yet unnamed, and elevated 4,000 (Italian) feet, which was said to flow to the north-west. The Tanganyika cannot pass this.

With these and other difficulties still before us, we may give Dr. Beke great credit for his sagacity in pointing to a probable solution of the Nile problem so many years ago, when all knowledge was of the most vague character, and which really seems now, as I believe, on the eve of verification.

I had several conversations with Dr. Livingstone on this subject previous to his departure; but, as far as we know, he is not aware of the later discoveries of Sir Samuel Baker, which, I say, confirm my views.

The solution of this grand problem deserves every consideration, and the discoveries of Speke and Grant have been utilized by many commercial undertakings. At the conclusion of my remarks above referred to, I have shown, that if the Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza are upon the same level, there will be a continuous navigation for steam-vessels, perhaps with a few portages, of 750 or 850 miles in addition to that which is now used, and that this navigation might perhaps transfer to the Nile proper, all the trade between the interior and the slave depots of the east coast. This great result awaits the progress of the important and comprehensive expedition under Sir Samuel Baker.

A. G. FINDLAY.

Ravenscourt Villa, Hammersmith, Oct. 25, 1869.

THE announcement of Dr. Livingstone having found what he believes to be the sources of the Nile between 10° and 12° south, appears to be confirmatory of what the distinguished traveller communicated to the public in his work on the 'Zambesi,' &c., p. 531.—"We had taken pains to ascertain from the travelled Babira and Arabs as much as possible about the country in front, which, from the lessening time we had at our disposal, we feared we could scarcely reach, and had heard a good deal of a small lake called Bembá. As we proceeded west, we passed over the sources, not only of the Loangwa, but of another stream, called Moilawa, or Moitala, which was represented to be

the main feeder of Lake Bembá. This would be of little importance but for the fact that the considerable river Luapula, or Loapula, is said to flow out of Bembá to the westward, and then to spread out into another and much larger lake, named Moero, or Moelo. Flowing still further in the same direction, the Loapula forms Lake Mofue, or Mofu, and after this it is said to pass the town of Cazembe, bend to the north, and enter Lake Tanganyika. Whither the water went after it entered the last lake, no one would venture an assertion. But that the course indicated is the true watershed of that part of the country we believe from the unvarying opinion of native travellers."

The watershed here noticed is in about the latitude mentioned, or between 10° and 12° south; and if the announcement now made should prove correct, it will bring Lake Tanganyika, as so many have anticipated, from the great southerly extension of the Albert Nyanza, and notwithstanding the supposed discrepancies of elevation, within the basin of the Nile.

W. F. AINSWORTH.

ART, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE IN ITALY.

Naples, Oct. 19, 1869.

THERE is a growing disposition on the part of Italians to honour their great men. Of late the local journals have teemed with appeals to the country for subscriptions to erect a monument to Dante. Prof. Settembrini, a name honoured in every part of Italy, has been especially active in giving an impulse to the movement, and so considerable a sum has been already collected that we shall shortly have a statue erected in the Largo Mercatorio in honour of the immortal author of *La Divina Commedia*. Tasso will be honoured in like manner in Sorrento, where he loved to dwell. A statue of Vico, executed by the late Count of Syracuse, stands already in the Villa Nazionale.

I lately sent you a report of the discovery of five unedited "Orazioni" of this distinguished philosopher, and you will now permit me to give some additional details regarding them. They are published from a MS. which was in the National Library, by the Librarian, Antonio Galasso. This old MS., partly in the handwriting of Vico himself, lay forgotten in the library of the Capuchin Fathers of the Concepcion, at St. Ephraim Nuovo, from which it was disinterred and transferred with other books to the National Library, and through the care of the librarian of that institution, aided by M. Tischendorf, it was restored to a perfect text. The five Latin "Orazioni," which according to Signor Galasso may be regarded as the heralds of the "Scienza Nuova," are entitled 'De finibus et ratione Studiorum.'

In more ways than one has Science in Southern Italy been labouring of late to preserve the memory of the dead. Two months only have elapsed since I reported the experiments of Prof. Abbate on the bodies of deceased persons. A Government Commission of medical men and surgeons has now been appointed to examine Prof. Marini's system. It assumes to be in some respects more practically useful than that of Abbate, as Marini affects to apply it to the cure of cancerous disorders.

The Italian Government will send two scientific men to Suez on the occasion of the opening of the Canal, one of whom, it is said, will be Cav. Cipolla, of Naples.

As you are aware, there have been loud lamentations for many seasons over the failure of the silk produce in Italy, without directing the attention of the growers to the probably true cause of it. Signor Zigarrelli attributes the failure to the disease which has affected the mulberry-trees, thus vitiating the food of the silkworm. This gentleman, as President of the Agricultural Committee of Bari, together with Signori Anselmi and De Cuitisi, who were the first to suggest the cause of the malady, has already addressed the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, without, however, receiving any attention,—perhaps from the fact that experiments have not been made on a sufficiently extended scale. The subject, however, will not be dropped; and investigations will be made in a wider field, probably in Lombardy, next year. There appears to be such a natural connexion between the food

and the produce of the animal, that the wonder is that this inquiry has not been pursued long before.
H. W.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

We recently announced the publication of a Japanese novel which could only be read in an indefinite number of years. We have now to record the publication in Japan of something far more remarkable; namely, a Japanese History of the British Parliament, compiled from Moy, Hallam, and other constitutional authorities. It has been appropriately issued at Jeddo, where the first Japanese parliament has recently commenced its labours; and it is doubtless intended to help them to a knowledge of legislative functions. The work is in two thin volumes, and is illustrated by a capital plan of the Palace at Westminster, views of the Palace from the river, and another of the interior, (reduced from the *Illustrated News*) with Mr. Disraeli addressing a full house. Over the Speaker's chair are characters which, we suppose, indicate his name or office, perhaps both. Every column in the book looks like its twin column transposed: but, after all, so does every line in an English volume.

Prof. Brehm's magnificent work on the Natural History of Birds is being translated by Prof. Rymer Jones. Messrs. Cassell & Co. will issue it in a serial form, with coloured plates from designs by F. W. Key.

A new work on Grave-Mounds and their Contents, of the Celtic, the Romano-British, and the Anglo-Saxon Periods, by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, will be issued immediately by Messrs. Groombridge & Sons. The work will be extensively illustrated, and will give some new and interesting information on the subjects upon which it treats.

It is now more than thirty-three years since (*Athen.* No. 434) we devoted nearly five columns to the consideration of a work called 'The Tin Trumpet,' &c. This work appeared under a double pseudonym of author and editor. It is now reprinted in the Handy-Volume series, as the acknowledged work of Horace Smith, one of the authors of 'Rejected Addresses.' We have nothing to retract of what we said of it so many years ago. Some of its fun and satire may, perhaps, appear a little antiquated. Its satire on critics, reviewers, literati, and now long-defunct Annuals come under this probability; and the "characters" seem more than ever imitations of imitations. But there is much wisdom mixed up with the fun, and though one has not been so curious about the authorship as about that of the Waverley Novels, this publication does settle an old, if small, literary controversy.

Mr. B. Jerrold's new work—'The Christian Vagabond,' part of the fruit of the author's European explorations among the poor—will first appear in a serial form, commencing in the November number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

There are few general readers who are unacquainted with the very clever sketches which, in *All the Year Round*, have pleasantly and without exaggeration brought many out-of-the-way men and their manners under public notice. From the same pen we have had, in the *Daily News*, the "Scenes" of important occurrences so vividly portrayed as to make those who look on the picture feel as if they were taking part in, or witnessing, the very action represented. Some of these papers have been collected for publication, under the title of 'Places and People,' to which the author, Mr. J. C. Parkinson, has appended his name. They do honour to it, and excite in readers a lively desire to meet with him again. A better book for half-hours that want filling up could scarcely be found, and it suggests abundant matter wherewith to fill up many an after-hour of discussion. It thus presents itself in an exceptional form to those reprints of which we, ordinarily, make no other record than that they are re-printed. Mr. Parkinson, who is now in the East, will return with ample material for a new volume of novel experiences, 'Places and People' will ensure him a warm welcome with his next venture.

Under the title 'The Total Abstinence Fallacy,' purporting to be "a love letter from Sir John Barleycorn to Lady Teazle," a literary publican has published a protest. The object is to show that under the proposed law it would really be the minority and not the majority of parishioners that would settle whether beer, wine, and spirits should or should not be articles of legal sale, within the parish. The writer goes a little beyond his tether, but is not so wild in assertion as the hired, itinerant tee-total spouters, of about five-and-twenty years of age, who illustrate the beauty of abstinence by exclaiming—"Look at me, I am fifty years old and don't look half of 'em!"

A century and a half has now elapsed since William Taylor, of the "The Ship," Paternoster Row, published, in 1719, a certain book called 'The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner.' We announce to all young people a sort of jubilee edition of this book, profusely pictured, which Messrs. Cassell & Co. are issuing for their entertainment. "The editor believes the thing to be a just history of fact; neither is there any appearance of fiction in it." Thus was it said in the original edition, with the additional remark that "he thinks, without further compliment to the world, he does them a great service in the publication." The words are not to be gainsaid after the wear and tear of a hundred and fifty years.

There is a fashion of designating some books which puts aside the authors altogether. Thus 'Bemrose's Guide to Derbyshire,' is really the work of Mr. J. Hicklin and Mr. Alfred Wallis. Mr. Bemrose is only the publisher. However, taking it as the work of all three, we may say that Derbyshire has never had a more handy, pleasant, or comprehensive guide than the one called "Bemrose's."

It is so seldom we have to announce a native Irish publication that we feel the more pleasure in noticing the appearance in Dublin of the Galway Academical Papers, published for St. Ignatius College, Galway. The first part comprises a discussion on the Spirit of a Language, the conclusions of which seem to have been that there is such a spirit,—or there is not,—but that, at all events, there is a Church of Rome, which is supposed to be much better than either. The second part 'On the Oratory of Demosthenes,' is the report of a discussion in which the gentleman who began it, set out with an idea that Demosthenes was no orator at all, while other young gentlemen took young gentlemen's views of the question. As intellectual exercises they are, however, creditable to the speakers and writers. While on Irish literature, we may as well notice that the law library of the late Chief Justice Levey will be sold by auction, next month, in Dublin.

Another Irish literary item is furnished by a well-written pamphlet, proceeding from Civil Servants of the Government, showing that living is nearly 50 per cent. dearer now in Dublin than it was eight years ago, and claiming increase of pay. A somewhat similar question in Berlin, as between employers and employed generally, has given rise to a clever pamphlet, entitled 'Die Gewerbetheuer und das Gewerbliche Schiedsgerichtswurm,' by Dr. Gustav Ebert.

A spirited little literary attempt by the Amateur Authors' Club deserves a good word. The ladies and gentlemen of the Club have started *The Club Magazine*, the articles in which are furnished by the members gratuitously. It is published for the benefit of "certain struggling brothers and sisters." There is one pictorial illustration—simply a lady and gentleman bowing to the public—but this is so naturally depicted as to make us hope that the lady who drew the design will furnish many more from her pencil.

Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, who had a slight paralytic attack on the 18th instant, is daily improving in health, and we trust soon to be able to announce his complete recovery.

There are some literary addenda to be made to our notice of the late Mr. B. B. Woodward, the Queen's Librarian. His father was the eminent

geologist, especially known for his 'Synoptical Table of Organic Remains' and his 'Geology of Norfolk.' The latter was edited by his son. Mr. B. B. Woodward, after being for a time in the banking-house of the Messrs. Gurney, at Yarmouth, turned to other pursuits and became a Nonconformist minister at Harleston. For the neighbouring press at Bungay he re-edited Barclay's 'Universal English Dictionary.' Since his removal to London in 1850 Mr. Woodward published his 'History of Wales'; and wrote the greater part of a 'History of America,' which appeared in the United States. In 1863 he founded the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*. Among the works he left unfinished were a 'Life of Leonardo da Vinci,' a 'Cyclopedia of History and Chronology,' and a translation of 'La Terre,' by Réclus.

The sudden and lamented death of the above gentleman will not delay the publication of his splendidly-illustrated Monograph of Windsor Castle. The manuscript was completed by Mr. Woodward only a few hours before his decease. Like many another true man, he died in harness.

Mrs. Norton, to whom the sympathizing review of Mrs. Stowe's 'True Story' in the *Times* was absurdly attributed, has, with a not unbecoming earnestness, denied the authorship of the review, and declared her antagonism to its sentiments. In the progress of this filthy scandal, by which gold has been coined out of human suffering, the mystery has arrived at this point: the *Quarterly* shows that Lady Byron was addressing Lord Byron's sister as her dear sister and comforter, at the very time when, according to Mrs. Stowe, Lady Byron was charging her husband and his half-sister with a crime outraging God and Nature.

The above will suffice for the mystery. With regard to Mrs. Stowe, an American gentleman, Mr. C. W. Elliott, addresses to us a letter, of which the following is the essential part:—"Of greed for money she is simply incapable. Again and again have her friends remonstrated because of her lack of a wise virtue in this direction; but that this has not availed is clear, as that for the most telling article she has been paid only what she commands for any article." We do not doubt Mr. Elliott's testimony; but the cause for regret still remains, that for a revelation avowedly made by impulse of high principle Mrs. Stowe stooped to take money at all. It was a lamentable indiscretion.

A Correspondent asks, with the Byron scandal in his memory, "Could Tennyson have been anticipating some future biographer of himself when, forty years ago, he wrote,—

For now the poet cannot die,
Nor leave his music as of old,
But round him ere he scarce be cold
Begins the scandal and the cry:

"Proclaim the faults he would not show!
Break lock and key! betray the trust!
Keep nothing sacred: 'tis but just
The many-headed beast should know."

While Irishmen are differing as to the memorial to be erected to the late Dr. Todd, of the Dublin University, Mr. J. T. Gilbert has wisely suggested that the most appropriate memorial to the great scholar would be the foundation of a Professorship of the Ancient Irish Language. We might, in such case, hope for what Dr. Todd long hoped to see,—a perfect Irish Dictionary of the Academy of Ireland.

What has become of the Great Charlemagne Bible! That is the cry which reaches us from Paris. It is attributed to Alcuin, whom the Emperor enticed from York to Tours, in the scriptorium of which place English and Irish as well as French, Italian and Greek writers and illuminators worked. This must be the superb Bible presented by Alcuin to Charlemagne, and known here as that of San Calisto, from the monastery by which it was once possessed. The French account of this magnificent work is, that it was left by one of the Emperor's descendants to the convent of Prum, in Lorraine, from whence it passed to the Canons of Motier-Grandval, near Basle. In the year 1793 it was sold; but its owners are traceable down to M. de Spreyer-Passavant, of Basle, who offered

it for sale in Paris in 1830. Since that period the Charlemagne Bible has disappeared, and French bibliophiles are anxious to know of its whereabouts.

Hitherto the MS. score of one of Mozart's great operas has been better cared for than Alcuin's manuscript. A friend, who is known for the interest he takes in Mozart's writings, gives us a pleasant account of the courteous manner in which the original autograph score of 'Don Giovanni' was placed at his disposal by Madame Viardot Garcia, at her villa at Baden-Baden. This priceless treasure is preserved by its fortunate possessor with the most enthusiastic reverence and care. It is handsomely bound, in parts, and kept in a carved oak case, securely locked, and fastened to the wall of the building. Madame Viardot is at all times willing to show it to any one coming properly introduced. It has been pointed out to her that at present it would be exposed to destruction in case of fire; and, in all probability, it will be placed for the future in a fireproof safe—a very proper precaution, considering the great value of the manuscript to the world at large.

A new circumstance in Armenian history has sprung up. The Armenians in Manchester have built a chapel, in which the Protestantism of the Eastern Church can be illustrated. The reason for this colonization of Manchester is, that the Armenians are now importing Manchester goods direct into the East—which bodes ill to the Greeks.

A Correspondent writes—"You have conspired with a distinguished Italian to suppress Libri's style and title. You let out as much as 'Count Libri'; but the full of it is 'Count William Brutus Timoleon Libri-Carrucci.'" And hereby hangs a tale. As early as March, 1848, the *Corsaire* insisted upon it that Libri's name must have predisposed him to take away books. 'Libri, voilà précisément ce qui l'a perdu.' Your journal trumped the pun in French, and insisted on "ce qu'il a perdu," alluding to the seizure of his library. But a more elaborate wag wrote an article for a cyclopaedia of A.D. 2848, in which it was affirmed that the whole story was a myth. Nothing but loads of books, in England, in France, &c.; and under the name of *Libri-Carrucci*, which means *wagon-loads of books*. But the experts, as they were called, who spent many months in Libri's apartments at the Sorbonne, looking for thefts, were the funniest fellows of all. It was dreary work; so they enlivened their labours by drawing on the walls what the French call *petits bonshommes* hanging on gibbets. M. Paul Lacroix, called *Bibliophile Jacob*, who relates this, adds that they perpetrated two additional solemnities. First, substituting *Libri* for *Pierrot*, they wrote the old quatrains under their little funipendularies:—

Aspic Libri pendu,
Quod librum n'a pas rendu,
Si librum reddidisset
Libri pendu non fuisset.

Secondly, they chanted this satire in loud chorus. We understand that the experts who are to examine the forgeries of M. Lucas on behalf of M. M. Chasles are determined to emulate the experts just mentioned. Of course Lucas is to be *petit bonhomme*, and the quatrains is to contain the words "sell" and "do" in the English sense:—

Aspic Lucas pendu
Quod Chaslesium il a vendu;
Si Chaslesium non fecisset,
Lucas pendu non fuisset.

It points the joke that Chasles succeeded to Libri's place at the Institute. Some of the French papers designate Chasles as *le successeur de Libri*, whether for comparison or contrast we cannot say. Posterity will mark the contrast.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES IN OIL.—DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—The EXHIBITION IS OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gas at dusk.

GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

OLD BOND STREET GALLERY.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, in Oil and Water Colours, will OPEN on MONDAY, November 1.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. each. Open from Nine till Seven; lighted by Gas at Dusk.

J. W. BENSON, Hon. Sec.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, OPEN DAILY, at the New Gallery, from Ten till dusk.—Admission, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Professor Pepper's Lecture Daily at Three and Eight, except Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings. On the Telescopical of Amsterdam.—'The Great Induction Coll.' by Thomas Tobin, Esq.—Entertainment, Musical and Mimetic, by Messrs. Wardrop, entitled 'Peculiar People of the Period.'—Herr Augraph, the Hungarian Baritone, and the Electric Organ by Herr Schalkenbach.—The Maximilian authenticated Relics, and very fine full-length Portraits of the late Emperor and also of the Empress, now on view. Sixpence extra.—Shortly, 'The Mysteries of Udolpho,' with a multitude of Spectral Figures, produced by entirely New Optical Arrangements. Messrs. Wardrop will unfold the horrors of the situation.

SCIENCE

The Scenery of England and Wales, its Character and Origin; being an Attempt to trace the Nature of the Geological Causes, especially Denudation, by which the Physical Features of the Country have been produced. Illustrated. By D. Mackintosh. (Longmans & Co.)

NOTHING so highly increases the interest of a tour in all countries as a knowledge of what is termed Physical Geology, and what might be more appropriately for our present purpose called Scenic Geology. To those who have pedestrianized far and long, the possession and exercise of this knowledge has occasioned the highest intellectual pleasure, and has often reclaimed the wildest and most desolate wastes from weariness to the eye and the foot. Scenic Geology, as we shall name it, literally makes the wilderness to blossom as the rose, for it sees flowers of fancy and speculation even on monotonous moors and rootless sands. It demands the cause—the original producer—of all the outlines and shapes and directions of mountains and mounds, of valleys and depths, of escarpments and hollows, of hillside and wayside boulders and blocks, and even of pebble-heaps and gravels, which the ever-observant traveller meets with in the remoter parts of our island and of other islands and broad continents all the world over.

The grandest and boldest alpine regions naturally offer the finest opportunities for such studies and speculations, and no geologist can pass his summer leisure in Switzerland or the neighbouring countries without daily musing and questioning as well as admiring and eulogizing, the wild Nature he beholds; yet in sad truth not one in a thousand of those who yearly haunt the most famous valleys and mountains and passes of the Pennine and Oberland Alpine regions, is qualified to elicit the interest and instruction which such scenes can afford, because not one in a thousand knows much of the views of modern geologists respecting the natural agents which moulded the mountains or denuded the plains or hollowed out the valleys and gorges. Once communicate this kind of information to the tourist; once awaken his deepest interest in geological surface causation; once show him what a variety of complex questions may be involved in an attempted elucidation of the formative agencies formerly acting over a few miles of the earth's surface, and then you impart a new zest to his walks, and call out his power of reasoning and of rightly inferring from his own observations; and you make out of the once hackneyed wanderer and objectless tourist a man of reflection, an observer of Nature, and a student of previously unregarded rocks and neglected stones.

But it is not essential to go to the Swiss Alps for this purpose, since our own Welsh and Scotch and Irish Alps, and indeed many rarely-visited parts of England, afford abundant fields for roving and reasoning on mountains and moors, and millstones and boulder-stones, and valleys and glens, and gullies and gravel-pits, and all the constituents of wayside geology. It is true the traveller must inform himself before he starts on what geologists have observed

and inferred about these things; and he will not find a better helper in this direction than Mr. Mackintosh, who in the volume under notice has gathered together a considerable amount of instructive matter on local surface-geology, and has, in some measure, done for England and Wales what Mr. Geikie accomplished for North Britain in his 'Scenery and Geology of Scotland.' We do not rank these two observers as of equal geological attainments, but we simply say that their volumes are alike in special aim and general character.

Denudation is the key which, in the hands of Mr. Mackintosh and others, is continually applied to unlock the cabinet of secrets in scenic geology. Snowdon, for example, is a great mountain of denudation; its upper part, which is formed of between 800 and 900 feet of interest-stratified volcanic ashes and sedimentary beds, has evidently been cut off by denudation; its imposing escarpments, cliffs, and cwms, or hollows, are all the effects of a vast denuding agency. What was this agency? Was it a current directly or obliquely assailing the mountain? Did sea-waves beat against those enormous rock buttresses and break them down, and undermine and carry off blocks, and excavate hollows and make ever-receding cliffs? The capacious cwms, or combs, or cavities, which form so marked a feature in the mountain—were they sea-worn, or river-worn, or rain-worn, or air-worn? In scientific language, were the agencies sub-aerial? and were they marine, or fluvial, or glacial? Or were there successions and combinations of all of these? It is manifest that the discussion of such questions is deeply interesting as well as decidedly difficult; and there is ample room for the exercise of high faculties of perception and reasoning in weighing the respective values of the various evidences and of the different possible answers. It is equally manifest that the same kind of phenomena, though perhaps in a less striking manner, are observable in other British mountains, and are equally open to discussion. From mountains one may almost descend to mole-hills, and find occasion for geological inquiries all down the gradual descent from sublimity to littleness.

The same kind of scientific questioning is applicable to almost every natural curiosity as well as every rocky form. There are, for instance, "rocking stones" in Cornwall, and "rock basins" too, the latter affording very interesting instances of peculiar excavating action. Unluckily, the vulgar covetousness of man is most ruthlessly destroying several of the most remarkable of these natural curiosities. In Cornwall and on Dartmoor, a pound or two of gunpowder in one minute destroys the instructive monuments of Nature's excavating powers which for tens of thousands of years have been before unharmed. It is melancholy to think that thick-skulled peasants or quarrymen are secretly but surely demolishing what geologists would give pounds to preserve as a public possession for ever! In the Alps, too, it is sometimes the same; and we deplored, when last at Mouthey, near the Valley of the Rhone, Switzerland, to see several of the well-known erratic blocks—there scattered over the land as mute yet declarative evidences of vast glacial transportations—actually and actively undermined by workmen's tools, and about to be blown to pieces to mend roads and make goat-sheds and cover sinks and slopes! Oh that one could but stone those stone-breakers, and duck those rock-destroyers in one or more of the natural rock-basins, duly filled with odorous liquid!

We should be very pleased to give a few examples of the detailed observations made by our author on some English scenes of great interest pictorially viewed, and still greater

interest when considered geologically. With alacrity, too, would we enter upon the discussion of numerous questions as to formative agents and resulting natural features; but the necessary space is not at our command. Those who have begun to observe and record and reason on these matters will unfailingly persist in so delightful a course during every walk and every excursion. It is to strangers to this branch of geological science that we would appeal on behalf of the pleasure it yields and the mental profit it secures. If they will refer to the volume now under notice they will soon discover that Old England presents a new aspect in the light of this comparatively new department of natural science,—new, because it is now pursued with the advantage of the more accurate knowledge acquired of late years respecting geological agents and their modes of action.

Many of our readers have recently been passing perhaps several weeks at watering-places, without occupation, and possibly without interest. How instructive a companion would such a volume as the present (despite some literary defects) have proved to them in England or Wales! Instead of idling on long pebbly beaches or musing aimlessly on monotonous sands, they might have been taught the doings and denuding powers of the apparently inactive and harmless sea before them. They might have speculated on the numerous records of past marine action now witnessed, not merely in the bulk and body of our stratified rocks, but also on the mere surface, so varied and so scenic.

Confining ourselves, for the moment, merely to marine agency, and disregarding theories of extensive atmospheric disintegration and of various sub-aerial menacers and moulders of rocks and hills, all of which are theoretically credited with different degrees of efficiency by different speculators, let us direct attention to the probable fact that it is the sea which has principally produced the present inequalities of our earth's surface. So thinks Mr. Mackintosh, and so also are we inclined to think.

The sea—the sea—the sea—has done the most and the mightiest work. He has had his subordinate servants and aids, some working with him and some after him. He has had rivers right and left; he has had rain from every cloud passing over him; he has had helpers that he himself knew only by name, viz, frost and ice; he has been aided by chemical agencies and obscure, secret and slow solvents and destroyers; yet he himself has done the first hard, bulky, battering and down-breaking work, with all his furious billows and waves and tides and storms.

To-day, we divide our earth-home into two main departments, ocean and dry land; but in other ages the sea has well-nigh possessed dominion over the whole earth. The fact is, we think that he is our charmed and confined slave, while we are at land-wide liberty; but the truth lies on the opposite side. It is supposable that more than two-thirds of the earth's surface, at any given time, are under the sea. The other third part may have been at one time also under the sea, at least for a period. In all likelihood, therefore, the present surface configuration of our earth is the result of very old sea-beatings and buildings, and scrapings and scourgings and roundings and removings. For, as more than two-thirds of the earth's surface are at any given time acted upon by the sea, or else preserved by it from sub-aerial action, the greater part of the land-surface at any given time presents the forms which the sea has shaped out. Such is a fair conclusion from a multitude of surface phenomena, of which many are instanced by

our author. The various sub-aerialists, the glacialists and the pluvialists must fight out their enmities on appropriate fields, if they have battle to do with theoretic denuders.

The several particular varieties of surface configuration would demand as many disquisitions, so that numerous inquiries would arise about rocky ridges, edges, peaks, escarpments, cliffs, clefts, passes, gorges, valleys, drifts, glaciated rock surfaces, and perched blocks,—rivers, streams, lakes, tarns, &c. What one man is sufficient for these things? What one volume could do more than lightly touch upon each of them, and that only for one country?

The author has wisely refrained from saying much about glacial agencies and results; first, because much has already been written about them, and, secondly, because their evidences are not so numerous, or unquestionable, or striking in our land as they are in Alpine districts. This subject is one which would of itself fill half such a volume as the present, and must in any full and fair treatment of it extend over much of Europe as well as Great Britain.

The fact that Mr. Mackintosh's volume is not a systematic treatise, but simply or chiefly a record of his own observations in connexion with current theories of surface-geology, tells rather in his favour as an author for less-instructed readers, while it does not detract from him as a claimant for geological honours. He has certainly put together a number of geologically interesting notes on a number of interesting localities; and to any one about to travel in North Wales, as well as in England generally, and wishing to know what to observe and what to infer in relation to natural denudation, we can consistently commend this book as perhaps more suitable, and certainly more readable, than a formal and purely scientific treatise on the subject, although indeed we have no such volume as yet. The author must, however, allow us to suggest to him the advantage to any future work of his of a little more literary culture and a little study of the art of writing. Seeing at once that he is a genuine observer, we omit to specify defects in his style; but some of his sentences require the smoothing and rounding agencies which have acted upon boulders and pebbles; while a few others would not be the worse for a little verbal denudation to give them an undulating outline, and render them conformable to the general character of the volume. Nevertheless, on the whole, the author has done good and useful work, and has shown himself to be a patient and careful observer.

But why in the name of all rocks and boulders did he not give us an Index? A Table of Contents is quite insufficient for a work so varied and so full of specialties and references to numerous localities. Without an Index, this volume appears as if it had been subjected to sub-aerial agencies, which have worn down one end of it, leaving the other untouched.

GEOLOGIZING IN NORTH TYNE DALE.

Bellingham, Oct. 21, 1869.

A walk up North Tyne with hammer and knapsack is not a thing to be despised by the geologically-inclined pedestrian, especially at this time of the year, when one is pretty sure of having a clear sky and bracing air, and when the dull grey neutral tints which usually pervade the scenery of the North are replaced on the fells by the warm purple of the heather, and in the glens by the rich autumnal colouring of the foliage. To us even, who have for months—we might almost say years—wandered over North Tyne dale in every direction, who have chipped our mark on the ledges of rock in every burn and cleugh of the valley, and to whom each bend of the river is as familiar as those of the Thames to an Oxford coxswain, the prospect of such an excursion is pleasant, though it be only on paper.

We will, then, walk the forty miles or so together, hammering the rocks as we pass, but not on that account neglecting to notice any other objects of interest we may meet on our way.

To begin then, let us say at once that our path lies all the way among Paleozoic strata, mostly of Lower Carboniferous age, corresponding with the mountain limestone of Derbyshire geologically, but assuming here a totally different lithological character, the thick masses of limestone having, in their prolongation northward, split up into a number of thin beds, separated from each other by sandstones and shales, often of considerable thickness. As the general dip of the rocks in this country is to the south-east, towards the North Sea, and as the average trend of the North Tyne follows the same direction, we shall, of course, as we walk from the mouth to the source of our river, be continually descending in the rock series from newer to older beds.

Leaving Hexham, with its picturesque old abbey, behind us to our right, we first make the acquaintance of North Tyne, near the village of Warden, at a "meeting of the waters," where North and South Tyne unite to form the Tyne proper, which is here broad and shallow, and has ceased to be navigable for many miles below this place. The village, which consists of little else than a small, uninteresting church and its parsonage, stands on the right bank of the North Tyne on the flank of a very striking massive isolated hill. On the summit are the remains of a camp of the usual circular shape: this place is admirably adapted for watching purposes, as it commands a most extensive view of the surrounding country, bounded on the north by Cheviot with its ugly, tame sky-line, and on the south by the bolder and loftier *silhouette* of Cross-Fell. That watching was not unnecessary here may be inferred from the fact that this was a favourite halting-place of the Scots in their border raids. In 1188, according to John de Hexham, one of the priors of Hexham Abbey, the greater part of King David's army rested here on their way to Newcastle, after having raised the siege of Wark-on-Tweed.

A short distance above Warden we come to Warden Mill, where we get as beautiful a bit of river scenery as we can wish to see. A great fault crosses the river near this place, and causes the rocks—coarse yellow grits—to assume a highly inclined position; on one side standing out as bare cliffs crowned with overhanging trees and ferns, and in the stream itself forming a number of small waterfalls made to delight the heart of a fly-fisher—for we must not omit to mention that North Tyne is a first-rate salmon and trout stream, and a well preserved one. This last particular is not of recent origin for this river at least, for there are documents extant relating to North Tyne, and dating from the thirteenth century, denouncing the destruction of the "salmauncul" or smolts, which, it would seem, then, as now, often found their way into the angler's creel. As we continue our walk up-stream the strata gradually resume their normal position, and the river becomes more and more "like sport" as we advance, with its deep, still pools and rushing streams. We leave the little hamlet of Wall with its rugged sandstone crag to our right, and keep to the right bank of the river till we pass Walwick Grange, where we see several sills of limestone in the bed of the stream, and enter the park of the Chesters. Here we are treading on classic ground. Everything around us is Roman; there, close to us, was the Roman bridge; on the opposite shore are the foundations of one of its piers, beautifully built of large well-hewn stones, with the chisel-marks as fresh upon them as they are on the stones the masons are now shaping in their native quarry on the hill hard by. The course of the river has evidently changed a little since the bridge was built, for this pier is now some yards from the waterside, and was, until six or seven years ago, buried unknown beneath twelve feet of loam. The bridge, on the line of the great Roman wall, led to the important station of Cilurnum, the remains of which are scattered over the grounds of the Chesters, and are still being exhumed by the antiquarian proprietor, Mr. Clayton. Among the many relics which have been found here in the course of the excavations is a statue representing the god

of North Tyne himself—a rather misshapen river-god with flowing beard and urn. The Roman wall, with its fossa on one side and vallum on the other, may be seen in an excellent state of preservation at a place called Brunton, half-way up the hill on the left bank, which we can now easily reach by the modern bridge of Chollerford (please to accentuate the *ford*). It is here that General Wade's military road crosses the river, leaving for a while the line of the wall, which it usually follows very closely.

Now that we are half way up the hill we may as well push on to the top to see the small chapel of St. Oswald. The building has nothing in itself to command attention, for it is quite modern and is built on the model of a third-rate Wesleyan meeting house, but it stands on the site of an old chapel erected centuries ago to commemorate the battle of Heaven Fields which was fought here in 635, when Oswald, the Christian king of Northumbria, defeated and slew Cadwalla, the pagan king of North Wales, who had come thus far from his dominions for plunder and rapine.

Taking a short cut back to the river from St. Oswald's and marking on our way a narrow greenstone dyke which runs just below the chapel in a straight line, cutting through sandstones and limestones as is the manner of dykes, we pass close to Cocklaw Tower. This is a square, massive, well-built tower, formerly a stronghold of the Widdringtons, and now forming part of the out-buildings of a farm. The inner walls still retain traces of elaborate painting which bear witness to the past grandeur of the place, but the details of which are, however, now scarcely discernible.

The banks of the river are now beautifully wooded, and rocks once more appear in its bed, adding the roar of falling water to the many charms of the scene. Every turn of the winding stream brings new features to light, until at last the climax is reached when on the right bank we see, rising loftily among the trees, the turrets and crenellated walls of Haughton Castle. This is unquestionably the finest of the Border fortresses of North Tyne, and its situation seems to have been chosen as much for its natural beauty as for its defensive resources. Strange to say, this castle, so well preserved and locally so well known, has no history beyond the bare list of its successive owners.

Immediately below it, however, are the hideous ruins of a modern structure—a paper-mill—which have a history of their own, albeit not a very honourable one. It was in this paper-mill that the counterfeit assignats were manufactured by the alleged order of Pitt, which were to be circulated in France, during the wars with Napoleon. The story goes that since that time the mill has never prospered—at any rate, it is now nothing but a ruined shed.

Past Haughton Castle the river takes a sudden bend to the west, and in less than half an hour's walk we arrive at Kingfish Crag, and we are then standing on the chief geological curiosity of the district. Kingfish Crag is the name given to a curious step-shaped rock jutting out into the river: if we hit it with the hammer we hear no longer the dull thud we have hitherto met with on the sandstone rocks, nor feel the slightly more elastic rebound of the limestone. This stone gives forth a clear metallic ring, and if we chip a piece off we see that the dark brown exterior is only the result of the weathering it has been subjected to, for the interior shows us a close-grained blue stone. This is basalt, and Kingfish Crag is the spot where the Great Whin Sill crosses North Tyne. The Great Whin Sill is the name given in the north to a long basaltic ridge which stretches in a tolerably even line across the county of Northumberland from the Fern Islands on the north to the borders of Cumberland. This mass of trap has long been a bone of contention among geologists, some maintaining that it is truly interbedded, that is, that it is coeval with the rocks associated with it; others believing that it is purely intrusive in character, and therefore much newer than the accompanying strata. Without entering into the details of the controversy we may mention that recent researches, the results of which will soon be published, have quite confirmed the latter view. All along its

course the Whin Sill forms a series of bold crags, rising often in the shape of high perpendicular escarpments, with a more or less perfect columnar structure, reminding one in places of the Giant's Causeway and other basaltic wonders. To botanists these crags are well known, for the narrow line of trap formed by them, rarely exceeding three hundred yards in breadth, is marked throughout by a very peculiar and in some cases unique flora.

Three miles more through lovely, but more uniform scenery, past the modernized old castle of Chipchase and other mansions built on the alluvial flats which here border the river, bring us to the old village of Wark—which must not be confounded, as it too often is by the postal authorities, with Wark-on-Tweed. Here we have reached nearly the northern limit of cultivation, for this part of the country at least, and we may break our journey here before entering the moorland marches of the Border proper.

G. A. L.

SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC.—Oct. 21.—W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Beal sent for exhibition casts of a gold British coin, lately found near Oundle. It is of the type Evans, Plate B, No. 7, and weighs 99 grains.—Mr. Evans read a letter from Mr. Henfrey, giving an account of the finding of a gold British coin at Brighton.—Mr. Evans read a paper, communicated by Dr. L. Müller, of Copenhagen, 'On the Classification of the Coins of Lyimachus.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MOR. Entomological, 7.
 ARCHITECTS, 8.—President's Address, Sir W. Tite.
 TEXAS. Anthropological, 8.—Methods of Anthropological Research, Mr. Pike.
 THURSDAY. Chemical, 8.—Dr. Williams's Discourse on the Atomic Theory.
 — Linnæan, 8.—Brazilian Plants, from Campinas; M. J. Correa de Mello; Indian Plants, Mr. Dalsell; Occurrence of *Aspistrup ulmifolius*, near Buenos Ayres, Mr. Trimen.
 FRI. Archaeological Institute, 4.—Meeting of Antiquaries, Copenhagen; Major-Gen. Lefroy; Exhibition of Shakespeare's Autograph.
 — Philological, 8.

A remarkable work, published in Paris, under the title of 'Le Monde de la Mer,' by M. Moquin Tandon, but published under the pseudonym of 'Frédol,' will soon appear in an English form, under the title of 'The World of the Sea.'

The Report of the first examination of women by the University of Cambridge has been issued. Thirty-six were examined last July in London and Leeds. The examiners express satisfaction on the whole, but the examiner in Religious Knowledge says the questions on Scripture were not well answered. A favourable account is given of the work in arithmetic, English history, literature, and composition, and French so far as translation is concerned. But few showed an accurate knowledge of French syntax, and the German work was inferior to the French. There were only two candidates in Latin, four in Italian, two in mathematics, three in political economy, four in drawing, three in music, and none in Greek, logic, or natural science.

Professor Huxley's introductory lecture to the series of Lectures on Natural Science will be given at the South Kensington Museum on Tuesday, the 9th of November, at 11 A.M. These lectures will be given in the New Theatre.

Last week Prof. Huxley delivered a lecture to the Leeds Philosophical Society on the Ethnology of India. He called attention to the striking diversity of races in that country, where are to be found people scarcely differing from the most refined Europeans, side by side with the most degraded type of humanity, but none of the Negro tribe. He also called attention to the Dravidians, or inhabitants of the Deccan, whom he considers ethnologically connected with the Australians and Egyptians. As it is difficult to conceive how the Australians could have reached India, or the Dravidians have made their way to Australia, and it is not likely the Egyptians would have gone to India without leaving some traces of their peculiar civilization, he thinks an explanation of the connexion must be sought in geology and archeology.

The Government of India have sanctioned the expenditure of 1,000*l.* for the publication of Col. Dalton's 'Ethnology of Bengal.' The Indian Government now finds it an important matter to know the various races with which it has to deal.

Last spring the Congress of Columbia refused to ratify the treaty between the Government of Columbia and the United States, giving the latter the right of constructing a canal across the Isthmus of Darien. In consequence, the engineers who were in readiness to proceed for the purpose of surveying the line, did not sail. However, there is almost a certainty that, during the session of the Congress of Columbia which is to commence on the 1st of February next, the privilege and concession for cutting the canal will be granted either to the United States Government or to a British company. It is most likely that it will be granted to the latter, as the Columbian Government has an objection to give it to any foreign power.

FINE ARTS

WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES IN OIL.

It is to the credit of those diffident painters who supply the Dudley Gallery with plagiaries of famous artists' studies and sentiments that they follow good and able models instead of, as was common a few years since, adopting types whose aims were showy rather than solid, and whose technical powers were comparatively small. It is better, as now, to imitate highly-educated and high-aiming painters like Messrs. Watts and Mason, than to be a member of what—from its fancy for those who are rather book-illustrators than inventors, who have no brush-power, and think more of costume than chiaroscuro,—was called the "red-legged" school. Red "tights" or hose were essential to the illustration of Shakespeare, the author who reigned until Goldsmith and Sterne with equal fortunes came into fashion. To red legs succeeded laced coats and vests, to limbs like the "forked radish" of the fat Sir John followed cumbrous breeches and clumsy shoes in the modes of the eighteenth century, the bag and buckles of the fltering Yorick, the wig and lapels of 'The Good-Natured Man.' Of each figure it might be said that "his apparel is built upon his back, and the whole frame stands upon pins." In the pictures it was more the costume than the character. So is it still, the abounding plagiarists of this gallery and elsewhere aim rather at the technique than the thinking of their masters; it is unfortunate for them that the models in question are not less estimable as designers than as painters—yet, after all, it is better to admire artists than costumiers, so that as the change recognizes Art it is at once promising and gratifying.

To feel which way the flattering wind of artistic homage blows is unavoidable by the student of this Exhibition, which—it may be by the contrast of its aims and its fortune—is the least interesting of the series to which it belongs. Recently, admiration spent itself upon Mr. Rossetti and his junior allies, Messrs. E. Burne Jones and Simeon Solomon; now the cry is for Messrs. Mason and Watts; where even the imitators of Mr. Solomon found acolytes, and tiros flourished after Titian and Bellini in remote degrees, the chiaroscuroists from Correggio to Corot are now adored in the able Englishmen we have named: where once prevailed mockeries of sentiment piled to agony and emotions so profound that set eyes and lips were all tiros achieved by way of expressing them, we have now luxurious forms and shadowy wealth of tones taken for models by those who, no more than spinsters, know the forms of mortals and sink from chiaroscuro into mud.

Although this is painful, it is not without its laughable aspect; above all it has the merit of showing considerable advance in taste and knowledge. We will take these pictures in their order on the walls, and group each artist's work.

Sing, Birdie, Sing (No. 2), by Mr. T. Davidson, is felicitous in representing "with expression" two girls at a pianoforte, but its execution is flimsy when it is not rough.—Madame Bodichon

is an artist, but her scope is limited. Algerian landscapes and aloe forms its boundaries; therefore we welcome her capital *Study of Sunflowers* (6) with the greater zest; its colour is first-rate and the whole the work of a painter, yet the plants which supply a subject to it lose that grandeur which they might have had if their tallness had been represented. Despite the rabbits at the roots of the sunflowers they look short, if not stumpy, and are void of the grace of Clytie's flowers.—Mr. C. P. Knight is a landscape and coast painter, with a purpose in his art and a mind which is rich in sentiment; witness his 'Speeton Cliffs,' 'The Morning Watch,' and two works at the latest Academy Exhibition. His aptest work of several here is *Dunkeld Bridge—Summer Night* (9), a true and delicately-rendered effect on a vista of this bridge which spans the quick river and ends at the foot of a hill the forms of which are grave, and lighted from an admirably brilliant sky. *Trebarwith Bay* (qy. *Strand*) (33), a noble Cornish subject, shows a tendency to paintiness in the shore, which the artist should correct; the sky and sweeping cliffs, wealthily and boldly lighted as they are, are excellent, even for this able painter. Notice likewise the *Merionethshire Mountains* (135); the charming little picture *St. Gluvias, Penryn* (165), an exquisite example, and that which we like least of his contributions, *Troubled Sea* (154).—Mr. A. B. Donaldson may be said to be always at the altar. He has produced so many scenes like that of *The Month of May* (16), which contains not more than the elements of a picture; we fear the painter could not develop those elements to a complete work. Here a priest, with acolytes and children, kneels at a flower-decked altar, and in honour of the "Mater Amabilis." The best part of this painting is the background above the children.—The super-sensuous art of Mr. S. Solomon seems to be culminating in the more than ordinarily luxurious *The Bride, the Bridegroom and the Friend of the Bridegroom* (19), a group of three figures, which aims at exalted subtlety in design and profound pathos, and is marred by the antipathetic and bad drawing of the bridegroom's legs, the imbecility of the friend's face. The finest execution alone justifies such aims as those which Mr. Solomon affects. We write this notwithstanding our admiration for the painter's natural gift in colour: his crude workmanship in other respects than the above is lamentable. Work, strongly and conscientiously undertaken, can alone save him from the punishment which is due to mannerists; his too-potent affectations are perilous.

Antithetical to the last is Mr. Max Michael's *Alsace Scholars* (26)—children loitering, which is "French," prosaic, and heavily painted, notwithstanding its technical merits.—Miss L. Starr's *Wandering Thoughts* (34) doubtless aims at sentiment, and would succeed if she had avoided to make a likeness of a rather coarse and vulgar female, whose face is too faithfully represented as dirty.—Mr. C. Napier Hemy's *The Hillside* (31) is beautiful in its sense of the charm of common nature. He seems likely to become a mannerist, if not in thinking, at least in respect to rendering the peculiar aspect under which landscape presents itself to his eyes. We wish he would paint some streets in modern London, and on a considerable scale. *At Anchor* (106), by him, is a lifeless picture, and in that respect, no less than in its wealth of colour, as contrasted with the poverty of the other work, may be profitably examined with Mr. R. C. Leslie's *On the Goodwins* (121), which, although the waves on our left look mechanical, and there is much "of the lamp" about it, is full of motion. *Riding out the Gale* (143), by Mr. Hemy, should not be overlooked.—Mr. H. Moore too often paints to standards which are widely different. *A Hazy Evening* (37), with all its fine feeling, is decidedly painty, and so slovenly in workmanship as to be unworthy of him. *Broken Weather* (148)—water tumbling on a strand—is capital, but too rough.

In Nos. 42 and 43, by Mr. G. F. Watts, we have works by the figure-painter's idol of the year.—*The Island of Cos* (42) is open to the charge of exhibiting a conceit rather than poetry in representing what may be called a section of the sea, such as irresistibly recalls an aquarium, with

nymphs instead of fishes at its bottom. The better parts of the picture and design are the sea-levels, as apparent in perspective above and the island, which, like a mountain of the ocean, rises peak over peak against the sky, where a white cloud, like a heavenly isle, drifts past. Here is all that is needed for grandeur in simplicity and pathos which is almost Greek. The half-length figure called *Ariadne* (43) has very beautiful flesh-colour, excepting where brown pervades the half-tints, but it is unfortunate in respect to the drawing of parts, as the chin, and the great disproportion of the arms to each other and the trunk and face. Thus the work is slovenly.

A landscape comes next, in Mr. Oakes's *Cockle Gatherers* (53)—a slight picture, but admirable in rendering the effect of daylight: notice the good treatment of the sky at the horizon.—The vaporous landscape by Mr. A. Goodwin (64) suggests much and deep sense of what is beautiful and delicate to Nature, but is so strangely incomplete and unsound, and therefore lacking in that refinement which is inseparable from the exquisite effect in view, that one is apt to fancy the work to be the result of a "fluke" or a mechanical repetition of an idea which has been worn threadbare, the vigour of a new idea could never find expression in the timid painting and flatness of the foreground here.—Mr. H. Goodwin's *Zanzibar* (62) may have been painted from a photograph, but it very happily represents in warm light the white houses and terraced roofs of a town, which stands close to the sea. Rich as it is, the picture will hardly bear looking into.—*Water-Lilies—on the Tiber* (84), by Mr. Field Talfourd, is one of the most ambitious productions in our knowledge, and yet so deeply marked by pretences which are not supported by technical skill that the critical gorge rises higher against it, as it may be, than the small importance of the picture warrants. The very "cleverness" of the thing is an offence which is graver because it shows how a certain degree of natural power has been frittered away. The subject is afforded by boys bathing, and who have bathed in a muddy stream with steep banks; the scene might as well be on the Regent's Canal as on the Tiber. The sky is so shamelessly painty that no one with the sense of Art would have put it forth.—Above this unfortunate picture is a capital portrait of *Philip Hardwick, Esq. R.A.* (85), by Mr. F. B. Barwell. Below it is a landscape by Mr. E. C. Sterling, and styled *The Pyramids of Gheez* (83). This, with not a little of the amateurishness of Mr. Talfourd's picture, has considerable merits. It is very cold in colour, but the subject is well expressed; so that the scene expands to the eye.

In Mr. Claude Calthorpe we have another Frank Stone, with that sentimentality which pertains to both of them screwed to the agony point: see the former's heart-rending picture, in a circular frame, of a red-haired lady, seated, with her rouged and jawless lover in an ecstasy of fondness: his head reclines on her shoulder; her eyes—round as the frame—gaze with prodigious earnestness upon nothing. We referred to Frank Stone's sentimentality, but do not compare his flimsy, yet often pleasing, execution, with the mere paint of Mr. Calthorpe. Emus, in the flat of a valley in Uruguay, with hills and miles of grass, the latter barred with trees in the devious course of a stream, supply the contrasted subject of the next picture which comes to notice here.—It is No. 112, *Los Nanduces, on the River Maciel, Banda Oriental del Uruguay*, by Mr. J. H. Bland, and a highly commendable landscape.—Mr. Eyre Crowe's little picture, styled *Returning from Church* (114) is antithetical to Mr. Calthorpe's production in every respect,—a farmer and his "womenkind" going home,—the former in a meditative mood, smoking, and moved by the sermon of the day. The flimsy background here—a landscape in crude tints—is evidently but temporary. The figures are striking in their completeness; the sound fruit of sound studies,—solid, and not easily exhausted of its interest.—In Mr. G. A. Storey's *Children Fishing* (118) we have three lay-figure-like young ones equipped as fishers, and posed so as, with preternatural gravity, to contemplate a melancholy stream. These figures appear

to be portraits, but are cheerless to the last degree.—Smart and brilliant is Mr. G. H. Boughton's dashing little sketch of a Breton girl in her finery, standing in an old doorway, and dismayed by the bad weather of "*A Rainy Sunday, Brittany*" (127).—Mr. G. D. Leslie will not maintain the reputation, which was capped by his charming '*Celia's Arbour*,' with such a work as No. 134, which presents the back view of a young lady standing, and keeping a love-appointment on a terrace which is close to a very damp-looking stream. Some rivers seem damper than others; these willowy waters are the dampest. It is hard to make a lady's back sentimentally expressive. Mr. Frith failed utterly not long since, or did not attempt, to give humour to the expression of the back of a red coat in one of his least fortunate works. What Mr. Leslie meant by this damsel's back the Catalogue permits us not to doubt; yet neither this, nor the landscape, nor both combined, will make a picture.—*Devouring a Favourite Author* (138), by Mr. C. Goldie,—an old gentleman reading at his dinner-table,—has many capital points.—With much that is melo-dramatic in conception, and merely dashing and coarse in painting, there is "go" of a sort in Mr. Lionel Smythe's *A Thick Night off the Goodwins* (151),—two young men, and the mistress of one of them with her baby, are in the cabin of a yacht, which is rolling in a rough sea: the former pair examine a chart by the light of a swinging lamp; the girl watches, the baby sleeps. In it is that antithesis to the surroundings which is so often telling in melo-drama.—Mr. Arthur Hughes may be regarded as the pictorial father of Mr. Albert Hayward, whose old woodman with a felled tree, at evening, and prescient of death (183), has an intensely expressive face, and lacks nothing but an original style to be first-rate. As we began with deprecating plagiarists, so we conclude.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

The good people of Huddersfield have determined to see Sir Robert Peel repeated in the robes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They have also accepted the lowest tender for the statue, and have commissioned Mr. Theed to execute this strange incongruity.

The testimonial very largely subscribed to for the building Committee of the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, has been given to Mr. Durham.

The Vice Chancellor of Cambridge has given notice that the election of a Slade Professor of the Fine Arts will take place for his University on Tuesday, December 7. The Professor will be required to give annually in the University, in full term and free of charge, a course of not fewer than twelve lectures on the history, theory and practice of the Fine Arts, or some section or sections of them. The stipend is to be the interest of 12,000*l.*, Three per Cent. Consols. The Professor will not be required to reside at Cambridge. He will be elected by four resident and three non-resident voters, who will be the Vice Chancellor,—Mr. Phelps, Master of Sidney Sussex College,—Mr. Long, Fellow of King's College,—and Mr. Pike, Fellow of Downing College. The non-resident electors will be the President of the Royal Academy, the President of University College, London, and Mr. A. W. Franks. Candidates are to send their names to the Vice Chancellor on or before Thursday, November 25. It is understood that there will be, in effect, no contest at this election.

Mr. Layard having been appointed British Minister at Madrid, Mr. A. S. Ayrton takes the place of First Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings.

It is proposed to establish a School of Art at Leicester.

An Exhibition of works in oil and water colours will be held this winter in those rooms which recently contained a collection of pictures which comprised many rejected works from the last Royal Academy gathering—that is, at No. 25, Old Bond Street. The private view of the pictures in question took place yesterday (Friday) to the

Press; for to-day the ordinary private view is appointed. The Gallery will open to the public on Monday next.

The Institute of British Architects will commence its meetings for the forthcoming session on Monday evening next, November 1.

M. Guiffrey is preparing a work, '*Les Artistes Français*,' which will supplement his '*Archives de l'Art Français*.'

The hint thrown out by the *Athenæum*, about a year ago, that '*Æsop's Fables*' would offer the best scope for M. Ernest Griset's genius, induced Messrs. Cassell & Co. to give the artist a commission to illustrate that work, which will be published in a few days.

We may hope for some tasteful improvement in our dwellings if the newly-founded 'London House-Painters' and Decorators' Technical Instruction Association' be worked to anything like good purpose.

We are glad to learn that the old military burial-ground attached to Chelsea Hospital, which contains many monuments to famous soldiers, and to the neglected condition of which we have formerly called attention, is to be properly restored, and put in order as a garden. The tomb of Cheselden, the great anatomist and surgeon, who did so much and worked so long for the Hospital, is among those which most need attention. The surgeon's memory deserves more respect than has, for some years past, been vouchsafed to it.

The tomb of the late Dean Dawes, of Hereford, has been placed in his cathedral. It is from the designs of Mr. G. G. Scott. The recumbent statue upon its top was carved by Mr. Noble. An altar-tomb sustains the effigy, and has at its angles shafts of *verd antique* with floriated capitals.

In the gallery which crosses the north end of the South Court, at the South Kensington Museum, may be seen several pictures, which are ascribed to S. Botticelli, lent by Mr. A. Barker. One of these works illustrates that strange legend which Boccaccio related in the '*Decameron*,' and is known as '*Onesti's Dream*'—the appearance of a lady pursued by a huntsman and his hounds, in presence of a company of ladies and gentlemen at a festival. Likewise four figures of '*The Seasons*,' Italian work of the fifteenth century; '*Mars Asleep*,' probably executed under the influence of S. Botticelli; Venus looks upon the sleeping god, Cupids accompany the pair, and play with his armour. Near these is the companion picture to that which displays the legend of Onesti, and probably represents a marriage festival: it may be that of Jacopo de' Medici and Francesca de' Pucci. Likewise a '*Virgin and Child with St. John*.'

Fru Jerichau, one of the two Danish female Royal Academicians, and whose works are so frequently exhibited in London, has left Copenhagen for Constantinople. It is reported that she has received a commission to portray on canvas the Beauties of the Sultan's harem; but, whether this evidence of progression be well founded or not, she will be present at the opening of the Suez Canal, to make studies of the picturesque groups which will there congregate.

There is, we trust, another chance for sculptors. The Indian Government has determined on erecting a monument to the memory of the fallen heroes on each of the battle-fields of the Sutlej.

Two more parts of that tardiest of publications, '*The Dictionary of Architecture*,' have appeared. These consist of twelve plates, to illustrate '*L*,' and '*M*,' and the text, from '*Lead*' to '*Lyttus*.' We are glad to learn that there is a prospect of this very valuable work reaching its termination without a further demand on the resources of the Architectural Publication Society. Nevertheless, it is painful to know that members of the profession, for whose use this book has been issued, have not supported it so heartily as would seem imperative on them, and is warranted by the usefulness and excellence of its contents. It has been in hand during an unprecedented length of time, owing to circumstances which were beyond the control of the managers, to whose public spirit the existence

of the work is due. The appearance of the parts has been extremely irregular.

We have received from Mr. G. R. French, Powis Place, Great Ormond Street, editor of the work, the fourth and concluding part of '*A Catalogue of the Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited at Ironmongers' Hall, London, in May, 1861*.' This part contains, with 160 illustrations, drawn on wood, descriptions of specimens of ancient and modern glass, clocks and watches, monuments and brasses, models, medals, historical relics, civic companies' garlands, personal ornaments, embroidery, carvings, finger-rings, ecclesiastical utensils, enamels, ivories, gold and silver plate, &c. With the former parts, which we examined when they were issued, this Catalogue forms one of the richest and most diversified records of its kind: it is rendered more valuable and useful to students and collectors than would otherwise be the case, by the contributions and brief introductory notes to several sections by many noteworthy antiquaries and collectors. Among these writers are Messrs. A. White, G. R. French, C. Baily, H. S. Richardson, W. Chaffers and Sir C. Price, Bart. The examples are derived from many periods of time and numerous countries. Among the historical relics are the boots, gloves and silver spoon which are attributed to Henry the Sixth of England, now belonging to Capt. Pudsey Dawson; the boots and gloves are of leather; the spoon is dated 1445. These articles are said to have been left by the King at Bolton Hall, when he took refuge there, after the battle of Hexham; likewise Bishop Fisher's walking-staff, carried by him to the place of his execution, Tower Hill, June 22, 1535; James the First's gloves; those of Charles the First, given before going to the scaffold, at Whitehall, to Bishop Juxon, now belonging to Mr. Park Nelson; Henrietta Maria's garters, now belonging to Mrs. Gordon Canning; Nell Gwynne's looking glass, belonging to Mr. Henry Willett. Among the works of art which enriched the splendid gathering in question is the embroidered hearse-cloth, or pall, of the Ironmongers' Company, which shows figures of the Virgin and many saints, of early sixteenth-century work; the sign, in stone, of the Boar's Head Tavern, from Eastcheap, London, which was removed in 1831, belonging now to the Corporation of London; the finger-rings, as amply illustrated here, are various in date and numerous, comprising Egyptian, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, many of which are finely designed; the ring which is reported to have been a love-gift to Fair Rosamund by Henry the Second, and was found in the ruins of Godstow Priory, is a capital specimen of its kind. We have also Roman rings, very curious Hebrew Synagogue rings, cumbersome Papal rings, episcopal and signet rings. The ecclesiastical utensils comprise, as usual, some choice examples of Fine Art and workmanship, especially an ivory staff-head, French, of the fourteenth century; an enamelled chalice of copper, twelfth century, representing the murder of Thomas à Becket, belonging to the Society of Antiquaries. Decorative plate supplies a valuable section to this work. The wood-engravings are of the most admirable kind; so good that we do not know better works of the sort. Mr. French has performed his editorial task with exemplary care. The Catalogue is worth notice on account of the beauty of its printing.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

HAYMARKET.—The Haymarket re-opened on Monday with a comedy, by Messrs Taylor and Dubourg, entitled '*New Men and Old Acres*,' first produced a few weeks ago at Manchester. While managers remain so inexplicably chary of rehearsals as they now are, the plan, advancing into favour, of playing a new piece in the country previously to producing it in London is not without its recommendations. A new piece is ordinarily seen under many disadvantages. Almost invariably on a first night the defective memory or imperfect study of some actor throws out of gear the machinery of the play, and produces a succession of jerks and strains in place of the easy, gliding movement with which the whole should proceed. To the chances

of a good piece such a state of affairs is disadvantageous—to those of a weak piece it must often be fatal. The gain to '*New Men and Old Acres*' from previous performances was so great, that to it must in part be referred the pleasure with which the whole was received. But the merits of the piece are not small. '*New Men and Old Acres*' has a simple and very interesting plot, and much freshness of characterization. In outline the characters are, indeed, sufficiently familiar. A country gentleman, whose estate is mortgaged to its full value, his neighbour, rich and vulgar, ready to profit by his adversity, and not sorry to revenge the unintentional rebuke which good breeding constantly inflicts upon ignorance and want of taste, with other like personages, are almost as common in modern comedy as a slave or a parasite in the comedy of Terence, or a *Grazioso* in that of Spain. But in the filling-out there is much originality and vigour. Slight but significant traits give individuality to characters whose relations to each other are such as are only possible when all are endowed with vitality. The chief defect in the comedy is assignable to want of keeping and imperfect construction. Two separate groups of characters are brought together, the intention being that one group shall by contrast set off the other. But the result is unsuccessful. So natural, easy and life-like are the more serious characters that those to whom the comic interest is assigned seem unreal and unnatural. Slight as is the amount of caricature that has been employed, its presence is felt, and is distasteful to the audience. Could the play be performed without the introduction of these personages it would be a charming and dainty comedy; as it stands, it is an agreeable spectacle, but a clumsy and rather commonplace piece of workmanship.

Cleve Abbey, Mr. Vavasour's estate, is so deeply mortgaged that unless indulgence is shown it must be sold. Lady Matilda Vavasour is determined, at all hazards, to retain possession of it until after her daughter Lillian's first season in London. The possessor of the mortgage is a Liverpool merchant of the name of Brown. He is a presentable man, and Lady Matilda heaps upon him courtesies and attentions innumerable. Flattered and pleased, he ends by proposing for Lillian. Though unsatisfactory in some respects, the match is as good as can, under present circumstances, be obtained. So Lady Matilda's consent is given, and that of Mr. Vavasour is extorted. Lillian is over head and ears in love with her merchant suitor, so no difficulty of any kind is presented. But at this critical moment Brown, by a series of disasters, is ruined. He withdraws his proposals of marriage, and departs to struggle against adverse fate, bearing with him Lillian's love and Lady Matilda's respect. Unfortunately, ere going he is compelled to part with the mortgage on Cleve Abbey, which passes into the hands of Mr. Bunter, a rich and hypocritical speculator resident in the neighbourhood. In obtaining the mortgage Bunter has many purposes to serve. He has, of course, the old grudge of the '*roturier*' against the gentleman. But his strongest motive is the knowledge of which he thinks himself sole possessor, that iron in large quantities exists on the estate. He makes accordingly so good an offer for the property that Mr. Vavasour is delighted to see a chance of escape from pecuniary troubles. Brown, however, has also discovered the iron. By his arrangements Mr. Vavasour is supplied with money, and instead of the estate he expected Mr. Bunter receives the amount of his mortgage. With a renewal of the engagement between Brown and Lillian the comedy concludes. Its charm and most of its success were due to the sentimental interest. Lillian is admirably conceived, and as impersonated by Miss Robertson is one of the most attractive girls that was ever the heroine of a domestic comedy. Her love-making was delicious in its mixture of girlish *espiglerie* with tenderness and refinement. There was in this representation a touch of the hoyden's spirit so slight and so thoroughly under control that its effect was only to give piquancy to the character. Each gesture of Miss Robertson was natural and artistic, and nothing but a little self-consciousness disturbed the harmony of a most artistic representation.

tation. All the members of the Vavasour family were good. Mrs. Chippendale, as *Lady Matilda*, presented a woman who, though mercenary, match-making, and full of diplomacy, had yet heart and refinement amidst all her scheming. Mr. Vavasour is rather colourless. His position in his own house is that of a cipher. Mr. Chippendale presented the part with admirable ease, causing a feeling of contentment that an actor can yet be found to play an old gentleman of a past school. Mr. Howe as *Brown* was a grave and manly lover, and Mr. Buckstone, jun., gave as *Bertie Fitzursca* a clever sketch of aristocratic incompetence. Against these characters have to be ranged the family of the *Bunters*, of which one only was well designed. Miss Caroline Hill presented satisfactorily a young lady with a rather lackadaisical taste for ritualism and Mr. Ruskin. *Bunter* himself, played by Mr. Buckstone, was a commonplace type of a sanctimonious hypocrite. It was difficult to resist the conviction that the part was raised to undue importance on account of the actor who had to fill it. Mr. Buckstone was amusing in it, as he is in all parts in which he appears, but it did not seem fitted to him. Mrs. *Bunter*, as played by Mrs. Fitzwilliam, is the ordinary type of rich and underbred arrogance. The intrigue in the piece is slight, but it is developed with considerable skill, and the play, though its interest flags at times, never quite loses its hold upon an audience. That the whole was very successful is due in a certain measure to the merits of the piece, but in a still larger degree to those of the acting.

GLOBE.—'Not Such a Fool as He Looks'—the play in which Mr. Byron elected to make his first appearance in London as an actor—is a strange mixture of comedy, farce and burlesque. Its structure is regular, its plot extravagant, and its dialogue compounded of pun, joke and whimsicality. Yet, as some thoroughly preposterous jokes are successful through their very badness, this play is diverting by force of sheer illogicality and want of consequence. Not less absurd than the play itself is the character of its hero, *Sir Simon Simple*, which Mr. Byron enacts. It wants, however, coherency—a fault which can scarcely be imputed to the play. *Sir Simon* obtains a reputation for folly on the strength of peculiarity of appearance and slowness of speech,—two reasons on which, be it noted, a character for wisdom might with equal ease be founded. His looks and gestures, his manner of entering a room, and his general demeanour, are indicative of mental feebleness and incompetence; but his actions are those of a brave honest gentleman, and suggest that his mask of folly is worn, like that of Brutus, to serve a purpose. At times, however, his actions are foolish also; and the spectator can scarcely tell, during the progress of the piece, whether Mr. Byron intends him to accept *Sir Simon* as what he seems or as something better. *Sir Simon*, indeed, may be said to present on the stage an old boyish dilemma. He seems to waver between being a greater fool than he looks and looking a greater fool than he is. His difficulties, perplexities and adventures are, however, very amusing, and do not the less entertain the reader that no explanation of them is offered. In one act *Sir Simon* is a baronet; in a second he seems the son first of a washerwoman, then of a lady of fortune; and in the last he is the offspring of a rich and most dishonourable money-lender. How he comes to be all or any of these, the spectator cannot see, and is not told. The only course open is accordingly accepted, and the hero's adventures are followed for the sake of the amusement they afford, no thought of their probability or significance being allowed to intrude. Mr. Byron's acting is quiet and amusing, though full, apparently, of mannerisms. The character he represents recalls the *Lord Dundreary* of Mr. Sothern and the *Captain Hawtree* of Mr. Bancroft. It has, however, a certain nervousness of manner, which is Mr. Byron's own. It was very popular with the audience. Other parts in the play were humorously supported by Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Stephens.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

No novelty is promised for the operatic performances which are to commence on Monday. The company, however, is capable. Mdlle. Tietjens is the *prima donna*, Mdlle. Ilma de Murska and Mdlle. Vanzini are the *chanteuses légères*, Mdlle. Scalchi is the *contralto*, and Mdlle. Sinico the "general utility" of the *troupe*. Signor Della Rocca and Signor Antonucci are new-comers of whom we know nothing. Signori Mongini, Gardoni, Cotogni, Tagliacico, Herr Formes and Mr. Santley are the principal members of the *male personnel*. Twelve operas are announced, including 'Medea' and 'Hamlet,' in which latter, Mdlle. de Murska is to sustain the character made popular by Mdlle. Nilsson. We observe that Signor Arditi is announced as "Musical director and conductor," and Signor Beviniani as "conductor," from which we infer that the fatal expedient of entrusting the *baton* to the hands of two men is to be again persevered in. The demoralized condition of the orchestra at the close of the summer season, and the many unsatisfactory performances that marked its progress, should have taught the Directors the evil results of a divided rule.

Handel's 'Acis and Galatea,' with Mozart's additional accompaniments, still further strengthened by Mr. Manns, was the feature of last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert. The solos were assigned to Madame Lancia, Mr. Perren, Mr. Montem Smith and Mr. Connell, and the choir exhibited decided improvement. Mendelssohn's *Ottet* is to be played next week by all the stringed instruments,—an innovation which is in some sort justified, as an experiment at least, by the composer's injunctions as to the manner in which it should be performed. The *scherzo*, it will be remembered, was scored by him for full orchestra. Signor Piatti is to be solo instrumentalist. On Monday, the performances of English Opera were resumed with 'The Bohemian Girl,' on a stage specially arranged in the central transept.

Mr. Allerton has appeared at the Lyceum in 'Hamlet.' On Monday next he will play in a version of the 'Paul Forester' of M. Émile Augier, on which the title of 'Forbidden Fruit' has been bestowed.

Astley's Theatre is announced to re-open this evening. For the same night a drama at the Charing Cross Theatre and a burlesque at the Strand are promised.

Dr. Westland Marston has made some progress with an original drama in which Mr. Sothern will appear at the Haymarket.

Mr. Lodge has adapted for the English stage a modern German drama (in five acts and in verse), yet unacted if not unaccepted, to which he has given the title of 'Won—Not Wooded.' The two principal characters have been designed for Mr. Hermann Vezin and Miss Neilson.

A new drama, the sanguinary nature of which those familiar with suburban theatres will have little difficulty in inferring from the title—'The Old Rag-Shop,'—has been produced at the Victoria. It has been mounted with much care. 'Arrah na Pogue' has been played at the Grecian, at which house 'The Wife's Secret' has also been produced.

Bach's Passion-music is to be taken up in earnest by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. The Symphony Concerts of the Harvard Musical Association promise much interesting matter for the coming season. There is talk of an unfamiliar Symphony by Gade (No. 3, in A minor), Schubert's 'Alfonso and Estrella' Overture, and many novelties.

The centenary of Humboldt was celebrated in Boston in half-German, half-American fashion. Well chosen music, such as Mozart's 'Zauberflöte' Overture and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, was intermixed with a prayer by some reverend gentleman, and an address delivered by the naturalist Agassiz. In the evening of the day on which the Society of Natural History had their festival, the Germans of the city held a more exclusively national celebration.

The Americans appear to know good acting

when they see it. Mr. Jefferson is able to command a large income by the repetition of one part only. Not a week passes in which, as *Rip van Winkle*, he is not welcomed in some cities of the United States.

Miss Bateman has returned to Booth's Theatre in New York as *Leah*. Miss Louisa Moore has made her appearance at Wallack's Theatre, in Mr. Robertson's comedy of 'Progress.' Miss Pauline Markham took a benefit recently at the Tammany Hall. Among the bouquets she received was, it is said, one five feet in height.

A new drama, entitled 'The Captain of the Vulture,' the authorship of which is claimed by a Mr. T. Bell, has been produced at the Salt Lake Theatre. We suppose this is a dramatic version of the novel of the same name by Miss Braddon.

The Callao people are trying to relieve themselves in their dread of the earthquake predictions with Picard's company of English and American performers. Those of Lima are similarly consoled with Walker's Circus and Nelson's Acrobatic troupe. They have no more musical entertainments.

A story is current in Paris that M. Gounod is gone to Rome in order to conduct the orchestra at the festival ceremonies of the Council-tide!

M. Gounod's 'Romeo' is not to be given for the present in Berlin, Madame Lucca having declined her part.

A fine bust of Madame Adelina Patti, by Durand, has been placed in the *foyer* of the Italiens. She is to leave Paris for St. Petersburg on the 6th of November.

It is reported that the interdiction placed by the French managers on the performance by M. Bagier of any of their operas has been, in one instance at least, removed. M. de Leuven has permitted the representation of 'La Figlia del Reggimento' at the Théâtre Italien, but with the stipulation that Madame Patti, who, on her return from Paris, is to appear as the heroine, shall sustain the character for the first time at the Opéra Comique.

A M. Bosquin has made a tolerably favourable first appearance at the Grand Opéra in the recent *reprise* of 'La Favorite.' He was a pupil of the Conservatoire, and was first brought forward at the Théâtre Lyrique. His voice is sweet and pleasant in quality, but too light for so exacting a tenor part as that of *Fernand*. M. Faure, whose singing as the King is familiar to Londoners, made the chief success of the evening. There is some talk of reviving 'Robert le Diable' as soon as Mdlle. Nilsson returns to her duties. To her would be assigned Madame Jenny Lind's favourite part, *Alice*, while Madame Carvalho would be the *Isabelle*, and M. Colin the *Robert*.

'Galathée,' one of the pleasantest pieces of the more recent Opéra Comique *répertoire*, has served to introduce a Mdlle. Daniele, and to lengthen an evening which M. Semet's 'Petite Fadette' did not fill out sufficiently to satisfy Parisian audiences. Madame George Sand is so pleased with the manner in which her pretty pastoral story has been set, that she is going to entrust to the composer just named an opera libretto to be founded upon her 'Gabrielle.' A work by M. Passard, 'La Cruche Cassée,' is about to be put in rehearsal, and an old Palais Royal vaudeville, 'L'Aumônier du Régiment,' is to be set to music for the Opéra Comique by M. Hector Salomon. The project of bringing out M. Gounod's 'Romeo' at this house has been abandoned.

The *Concerts Populaires de Musique Classique* commenced the ninth year of their existence at the Cirque Napoléon on Sunday week. The programme contained nothing noticeable, unless it be a Suite by Herr Franz Lachner. Herr Wagner's 'Faust' music, and Liszt's 'Poèmes Symphoniques' are among the novelties promised.

Mdlle. Sophie Croizette, a pupil of M. Bressant, will shortly make her *début* at the Comédie as *La Reine Anne* in the 'Verre d'Eau' of Scribe. Mdlle. Croizette obtained the first prize for comedy at the Conservatoire.

'Les Petits Oiseaux,' a three-act comedy by MM. Labiche and Delacour, has been revived at

the Vaudeville, the scene of its first production. It is a pleasant, but rather "talky" piece, taking most optimistic views of human nature. Its failure when first produced with Parade and Numa in the principal parts was due to circumstances with which its merits had little to do. The revival was quite successful. M. Delannoy has succeeded Numa in the rôle of Blandinet, M. Parade and M. Saint-Germain resuming their old parts.

M. Ravel and Mlle. Pierson will play in the extravaganza of 'Frou-Frou,' by MM. Meilhac and Halévy, to be forthwith produced at the Gymnase.

A *vaudeville* by MM. Émile Radoche and Dharmenton, entitled 'La Fuite,' is in preparation at the Déjazet.

M. Ballande's first *matinée littéraire*, at the Gâté, was a success. The second reading will consist of Voltaire's tragedy of 'Œdipe,' with M. Guichard as *Œdipe* and Mlle. Frantzia as *Jocaste*. M. E. Deschanel will deliver the "conference."

At the Palais Royal 'La Vie Parisienne' will shortly be withdrawn for 'La Vie de Château' of MM. Chivot and Duru.

M. Paulin Menier is now pronounced out of danger, but has been ordered to winter in Nice.

The Théâtre Molière in Brussels has re-opened with Scribe's comedy, 'Une Chaine.' At the Galeries Saint-Hubert, in the same city, 'Le Bâtard' of M. Touroude has been produced.

A new musical journal, 'La Melodia,' has just been commenced at Padua. It might, without being very brilliant, easily eclipse all its Italian rivals.

The Vienna *Philharmoniker* have put forward much novelty for the eight concerts of their winter season. A symphony in E flat, by Herr Bruch; a fifth Suite, by Herr Lachner; 'Orpheus,' a "sinfonische Dichtung," by the Abbé Liezt; and 'Ivan IV.,' by Herr Rubinstein, are among the new things.

Miss Minnie Hauck appears to have caught the fancy of the good people of Moscow. But Russian enthusiasm is not to be too confidently relied upon.

We hear that 'Rognyeda,' an opera by a native composer, M. Scroff, first produced at St. Petersburg, is to be put on the stage of the Oriente of Madrid.

Pugni, the once-famous composer of ballet-music, died at St. Petersburg on the 13th of this month.

A *propos* of the ballet, we may venture to repeat with all reserve a generally-accredited rumour that M. Théophile Gautier has married Mlle. Carlotta Grisi.

MISCELLANEA

Thames.—Is it not possible, and much more probable, that the river names of the "Thames" type are Iberian, and not Celtic? If so, we must seek other than Celtic derivations. I have long been satisfied that the river names of Western and Southern Europe extend beyond the Celtic area.

HYDE CLARKE.

Dowd, the substantive from which *dowdy* comes, has turned up in a work of 1338 A.D., Robert of Brunne's Chronicle, but in the Lambeth MS. only:

I trowe þer were many doude
þat proudeþ spak for noble schroude.

It is also in the later *Towneley Mysteries*, as noted by Dr. Stratmann; and though he queries the sense, the word means clearly "a common dowdy girl or woman."

If she be never so fowle a *dowde*,
with hir kelles and hir pyynes,
The shrew hir self can shrowde,
both hir cheykes and hir chynnes;
She can make it fulle provide
with japes and with gyynes,
Hir hede as hy as a clowde.

It surely is a word that we might bring back into common use now; for, unluckily, the creature still exists.

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